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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the lowest prices. And don't you forget it.

A

CARROLLTOWN

SURPRISE!

Live Methods, Live Men and Lively Times in Prospect.

The introduction of the Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House at Carrolltown, Pa., means a Sweeping Reduction in the sale of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. By the ordinary methods the retail dealer buys his stock from the manufacturer. Both must have their profits and by the time the good's reach the wearer they cost him almost as much again as the material and labor are really worth. The Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House proposes to break down this barrier between maker and consumer.

We propose to dispense with this system of double profits and to allow the public to buy direct from the maker at a very small margin above actual cost. This means Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes 25 per cent. lower than the usual rates. We recognize that we must cut prices exceedingly low in order to win your confidence and your patronage. We must do more than make promises—we must keep them.

NOTICE A FEW OF OUR PRICES.

Men's Fine Suits,	at $ 4.50, worth 7.00
Fine Black Suits,	at 8.00, worth $10.00
Fine Black Suits,	at 10.00, worth 13.00
Youths' Suits, from 14 to 19,	at 3.50, worth 6.50
Men's Pants	at 65 cents a pair.
Fine Black Suits,	at 12.00, worth 15.00
Fine Black Suits,	at 14.00, worth 20.00
Fine Overcoats,	at 5.00, worth 8.00
Fine Overcoats,	at 7.00, worth 10.00
Fine Overcoats,	at 9.00, worth 12.00
Fine Overcoats,	at 10.00, worth 14.00
Boys' Suits, from 4 to 15,	$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.
Boys' Knee Pants, from 4 to 14,	25c., 35c. and 50c.

We Will Now Offer You Great Bargains in Shoes.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes,	$1.25 to $3.00
Boys' Fine Dress Shoes,	.80 to 1.50
Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes,	1.25 to 2.75
Children's Fine Dress Shoes,	.20 to 1.50

Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.

A full line of Henriettas in all colors,	45c.
Fine Black Henrietta,	60c., worth 90c.
Fine Black Henriet a,	75c., worth $1.10
Fine Black Henrietta,	$1.00, worth 1.25
Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,	22½c., worth 40c.
Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,	30c., worth 50c.
Fine All-Wool Cloth, in all colors,	35c., worth 60c.
Fine Gingham,	5c., worth 8c.
Fine Bleached Muslin,	8c., worth 10c.
Fine Unbleached Muslin,	6c., worth 8c.
Fine Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel,	7c., worth 10c.
Fine Blue Calico,	6c., worth 8c.
A full line of Blankets,	75c. to $4 a pair.
A full line of Horse Blankets.	

How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth?

Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide,	25c. per yard.
Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1¼ yards wide,	35c. per yard.
Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide,	55c. per yard.
Fine Table Oil Cloth, assorted,	20c. per yard.

We have also a fine line of Ladies' Coats from $4.00 up to $15.00, the finest fitting garments in the country, and they are 33 per cent. cheaper in price than in any other store in Cambria county. A full line of Gloves, 50c. and upwards. Also a full line of Baby Coats and Caps We will now give you a few prices on

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Underwear from 25c. up to $1.00 for the best. Fine Over Shirts, Jersey or Cloth, from 40c. up to 1.25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c. to 1.50 for the finest. The $1.50 Hat is as good as any other Hat in the country for 2.50. We also have a fine line of Trunks—the Cheapest and Best you ever saw. Come one and all. We are always ready to show our goods.

Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House,

Next Door to Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

ever wants to learn, but the

WISE MAN

reads that

OLD HONESTY

CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

P. PINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

FOR ARTISTIC

JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.

GENTS WANTED ... SAMPLE FREE ... 542 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALL THE NEWS READ THE FREEMAN. $1.5 per year.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

$300.00 FOR A NAME OF A FLORAL WONDER.

For particulars see Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, which contains colored plates of Vick's Branching Aster, Sweet Peas, Vegetables, Hollyhock and Gold Phoenix, and all illustrations and descriptions of the finest seeds and transplanting. Printed in 17 different colored inks. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. Vick's Seeds contain the germ of life.

CHOICE SWEET PEAS

Small Quantities at Wholesale Prices

40 Cents a Pound Postage Paid.

We have grown tons of Sweet Peas the past summer of a very fine quality to be able to give our friends a real treat. Our varieties and colors mixed. Think of it: 1 pound only 40 cts.; half pound 25 cts.; quarter pound 15 cts.; ounce 10 cts.

GOLD FLOWER, Grand Bedder. Charming Pot Plant, and excellent for Borders.

THE NEWEST AND BEST RASPBERRY COLUMBIAN

James Vick's Sons Seedsmen ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BOHN, 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56@57c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 47@48c; mixed ear, 45@46c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 do., 36@36½c; extra No. 3 white, 35½@36c; mixed, 34@35c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.25@11.00; mixed clover and timothy, $10.00@10.75; packing, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 28@29c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@25c; fancy country roll, 18@20c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 11@11¼c; New York new, 11½@12c; limberger, fall make, 10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 24@25; storage, 17@19c; southern and western, fresh, 24@25c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per pair; live chickens, small, 30@40c; ducks, 60@80c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; ducks, 12@13c; spring chickens, 11@12c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1.10 per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts light; today's market steady at yesterday's prices. Prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.75@5.00; good butchers, $4.15@4.50; rough fat, $3.15@3.90; fair light steers, $3.40@3.90; light stockers, $2.80@3.40; good fat cows and heifers, $2.50@3.40; bulls, stags and cows $2.00@3.25; fresh cows and springers, $15@35.

HOGS—Receipts very light today, and the market was about steady at yesterday's prices. Heavy Philadelphias, $4.95@5.00; medium Philadelphias, $4.85@4.90; best Yorkers, $4.70@4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; pigs, $4.10@4.30; roughs, $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Supply fair, demand fair; the market was barely steady on both sheep and lambs at the follows prices: Extra, $3.45@3.60; good, $2.65@3.00; fair, $2.00@2.20; common, 50c to $1.25; yearlings, $2.65@3.00; best lambs, $4.25@4.50; common to fair lambs, $2.45@3.55; calves, $5.00@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.

HOGS—Market easier at $3.75@5.55; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

CATTLE—Market light demand at $2.25@4.25; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP—Market stronger and higher at $1.50@4.00; receipts 600 head; shipments, 300c. Lambs higher at $2.50@4.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 61¾c; afloat, 62¾c; f. o. b., 63¾c afloat; No. 1 northern, 71½c delivered; No. 1 hard, 72c delivered.

CORN—Spot market easy. No 2, 51½c; steamer mixed, 49½c nominal; No. 3, 49c nominal.

OATS—Spot market dull. No. 2 oats, 34@34½c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 white, 37½@37½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track white, 37@41½c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 10½@11½c per pound; refrigerator beef at 9@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm; some sales at 15@25c higher. Sheep, $2.00@3.75; car extra export wethers, $4.50. Lambs, $4.00@5.25; dressed mutton firm at 5@7c; dressed lambs higher at 6½@8c.

HOGS—Market higher at 15.00@5.35.

Fair's Will to Be Contested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—It is common report that the great estate of $20,000,000 left by the late James G. Fair will be fought for in the courts. Charles L. Fair will lead the contest for the benefit of the other heirs.

Mantle and Carter Will Be Elected.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—The Republican senatorial caucus nominees, Lee Mantle for the short term and Thomas H. Carter for the long term, received the solid Republican vote in both houses and their election will be ratified in joint assembly.

Georgia's Gift to Nebraskans.

ATLANTA, Jan. 16.—Geogia's respone to Nebraska's appeal for help was made Tuesday evening, when promptly at 8 o'clock a special train of 15 cars, loaded with food and clothing, left the Union depot for Lincoln.

A COURT BALL.

Brilliancy of the Scene as Depicted by an American Visitor.

Never shall I forget the sight which greeted me as we entered, writes Winnifred Grant, in Home and Country. A long walk between two lines of people led to the further end of the room, where I saw a slender man, in the uniform of the Austrian hussars, and a sweet-faced lady in a court costume that fairly blazed with jewels, surrounded by ladies and gentlemen in waiting, all gorgeously attired. The brilliancy of the countless crystal gas lights from the huge chandeliers, the superb uniforms, wealth of sparkling jewels on all sides, and the magnificent gowns, all completed a picture of dazzling beauty, never to be forgotten. I was direly aware of the fact that the countess had again given our names to some official, who repeated them to the master of ceremonies, handing him the cards. Not visiting cards, mind you, but huge things with our names so clearly written as to defy mistake. We had dropped our trains on entering the room, and they were immediately spread out to their full width and length by ushers with long wands.

Then we slowly marched up the room, and after our names had been announced to their majesties, we each stepped forward and courtesied, or bowed, almost to the floor. Then we backed away, keeping our faces toward the royal party, until we reached the end of the room, where we stopped to breathe for a minute. I had been presented, and lived, and was grateful.

Presently there was a movement in the lines of guests, and at the same moment a hidden orchestra began a majestic polonaise. The guests moved towards the sides of the room, leaving the center cleared, and, headed by two ushers with staves, the royal party slowly marched around the ballroom and then retired. His majesty's ball had been formally opened.

Spontaneous Combustion.

As it is known that spontaneous combustion sometimes takes place in cargoes of coal, it has been suggested that under certain conditions enormous coal-fields may ignite and in time produce volcanoes. Occasional and violent eruptions may be caused by the burning away of barriers and the inflow of water suddenly producing an enormous bulk of steam, which must find an outlet. The idea that clean cotton may take fire spontaneously is scouted by many experts. They claim that what is called by this name is the result of some spark that may smolder unobserved for weeks and then may break out in some unsuspected fashion. Tobacco, linen, jute and oily cotton, however, inflame spontaneously on what would seem, to a scientific mind, insufficient provocation.

Keeping Composed.

To maintain one's composure under circumstances of a trying nature is about as difficult a task as has ever been set for mankind. The Frenchman is so rarely able to keep cool that he marvels at the Englishman's stolid indifference to most of the ills of life, and in a French work published some years ago a certain "Milord Hamilton" is held up as the prince of the composed, "for," says the writer, "Milord Hamilton, having killed a hotel waiter in a brawl, being informed of the man's death by the landlord, composedly orders his host to charge it in the bill."

PRECIOUS STONES.

Interesting Facts About Some of the World's Rare Gems.

Beautiful Agates and Crystals Known to the Ancients—The Diamond Not the Most Valued, as Is Commonly Supposed.

Beyond all question, the ruby stands supreme as the most precious substance in the world, says the New York Advertiser. So much many persons know, but few are aware that rubies, sapphires, oriental amethysts and topazes are all practically the same gem. They are corundum, or crystallized alumina, but with infinite diversities of coloring and infinite different values. It is curious, but true, that a ruby is only a red sapphire, and a sapphire only a blue ruby.

The finest "pigeon's blood" rubies come from Burmah, those from Siam or Ceylon being too dark or too pale, and the Montana stones being cloudy and brown. A perfect one carat specimen may cost six hundred dollars, while a diamond of the finest water of the same size can be bought for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The rich color of the ruby, a color which does not blacken like the blue of a sapphire by night, is supposed to be due to a trace of oxide of chromium, but this is still a moot point with chemists, and all are not even agreed as to the sapphire's velvet tinge. This latter stone is much less valuable than ruby, being found larger and more abundantly. Sapphires really present all colors, the pure white variety, when skillfully cut, being difficult to tell from a diamond. This is a deception dishonest jewelers not unfrequently practice to catch the unwary. Both rubies and sapphires are occasionally met with as "star stones"—that is, opaque cabochon-cut gems showing the perfect steely rays of a star.

The emerald is another exceedingly dear stone, surpassing the diamond in value when of good size and free from flaws. Unfortunately, this gem is rarely faultless, but, if perfect, it easily fetches five hundred dollars a carat. Emerald and aquamarine, the latter a beautifully sunny sea-green stone, are identical in chemical composition, being varieties of the mineral beryl with traces of different coloring matter. Beryl is found in all shades from honey yellow to the velvet green of the right emerald. The aquamarine variety has lately become dear and fashionable, and rightly so, for the stone is durable and a lovely object. The late emperor of Brazil is said to have possessed an aquamarine of over two hundred ounces troy weight. The indefinite colors of the beryl must have been known for ages, since this gem represented the doubting Thomas.

After perfect rubies and emeralds, and perhaps after great pearls, comes the diamond in value. This, too, has a range of colors, the most prized being red, blue, green, and water white, while brown or gray tinges are not quite so highly esteemed. The Koh-i-Noor, of one hundred and two and three-fourths carats, ranks low in point of size with some of the world's great stones—for instance with the Great Mogul, two hundred and seventy-nine carats in weight. Diamond is the hardest mineral known, brittle though it be; acids do not affect it, and it is also the only combustible gem. It has high refractive and dispersive powers ("fire"), and some specimens become phosphorescent by the action of light. It usually occurs as an eight-sided crystal.

The name topaz is applied to three distinct kind of stones, to the oriental topaz, which is really a yellow sapphire; to the Scotch topaz, which is only quartz, just as amethysts are violet-colored quartz of little value; and to the Brazilian topaz, a vivacious, sherry-colored gem which is the only true topaz. This latter stone takes a high, brilliant polish, and it feels slippery to the touch. The rose pink topaz seen in shops is not a natural color; it is obtained by subjecting the dark yellow varieties to great heat. The commercial value of topaz is extremely fluctuating, one reason being that light exercises a bleaching effect on it.

Another gem, beautiful and interesting in itself, which is occasionally sold for the true ruby, is the red zircon, also called jargoon and jacinth or hyacinth. Jewelers call these stones "jacinth rubies" and charge accordingly. The gem is of all colors, the pure white ones being hard to distinguish from diamonds, on account of their wonderful fire. Chrysolite is just as white, but it is like glass compared with a diamond or jargoon.

There are two kinds of chrysoberyl used as gems. One the well-known oriental cats-eye, an opaque greenish-brown cabochon-cut stone, showing a steely flash or line like silver wire; the other, the little known but beautiful and curious alexandrite. This unique gem is olive or pistachio green by daylight, and it has the remarkable property of turning a raspberry red by artificial light. The green tourmaline is much like alexandrite by day. This is the most chemically complex of all gems, and it occurs also in red and brown crystals.

A Curious Theater.

A theater that will probably rank as one of the most unique buildings in the world is in course of construction at Buenos Ayres. Seating five thousand persons, it has the largest capacity of any building of its kind. By an ingenious architectural arrangement carriages are enabled to deposit persons on the level of the grand tier boxes as well as the box entrances on the ground floor. Elevators will convey patrons of the house to the upper floors. It is the work of but a few minutes to drop the pit and stalls to the cellar, and its place taken by a race track or circus ring. At a greater expense of labor a tank can be erected here for swimming or other aquatic events.

They Were Twins.

The mother of a family showed the ticket collector on the railway a couple of half-fare tickets for her two children. The latter, after looking at them doubtfully, said: "How old are they?" "They are only six, and they are twins." "Ah?" Then after a moment's pause the man inquired: "And where were they born?" The mother (unthinkingly)—"This one was born in New York and the other in Paris."

AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

Episodes Which a Traveler Saw in the Yoruba Country.

Jean Hess, a French-African traveler, gives in Le Figaro of recent date an unaccustomed view of the savage negress. He pictures her as having a beauty of her own befitting the climate and vegetation of tropical Africa. That, however, might be a matter of taste, and, perhaps, most writers would find it hard to discover, with M. Hess, in the naked negress a "living bronze, of unimpeachable lines," a creature whose pride and dignity suggest "what ancient poets tell of Athenian priestesses and Roman empresses."

Matter of fact and not of taste, however, is to be found in the account M Hess gives of love and marriage among some of the savage African tribes. In the country of the Yoruba, extending from the Gulf of Benin to the Niger, M. Hess saw a young negro who, after sacrificing a pigeon upon the end of a stream, threw its plumage upon the water, and chanted a prayer to Imoya, protector of the bottom of the sea. Imoya is a white genius that lives at the bottom of the stream. He has power to inspire virgins with love of the young men that implore his aid. Prayer is made to Imoya in secret place, with the sacrifice of honey cakes and white doves. Here is a love chant that is sung to Imoya:

"There is in the house of the chief a beautiful virgin, Rere by name, the loveliest of all. She has large hips as those of a heifer; she has arms as strong as a warrior's; she has eyes as sweet as the antelope's; her voice is a chant gayer than those of the birds; her dancing is light and a pleasure to see; she is supple and undulous as the sacred serpent; she is lovelier than may be told. I would like her well for a wife. She would honor me in my house and she would give me beautiful children. But she is proud and mocking. She will laugh at me when I would buy her, and I shall not be able to conduct her to my house. Imoya, give her to me!"

The girls also have their chants, fetiches and ceremonies to obtain husbands. In a village of Yoruba, M. Hess saw a group of young negresses performing these rites about a great baobab tree. They carried jars of oil, and sang, moving slowly, with naked bosoms, with measured cadence and harmonious balancing. As they danced they affixed white bits of cloth to the tree. The observer saw nothing grotesque or laughable in the scene.

M. Hess says that the savage negress has her coquetries, and asserts that she submits to painful tattooing that she may seem more beautiful to men. The marriage of a rich man of the Egbas to the daughter of a chief was a notable ceremony. The maiden's consent having been obtained, the future husband paid her father the agreed price. As the newly married couple journeyed homeward people along the way laid down branches and flowers, saying:

"The genii give thee a beautiful spouse; forget not that she is more precious than all thy riches. The virgin whom thou takest was the charm of the house, the charm of the city. Thou desired her. When thou hast given us all thy treasures thou shalt not have paid enough."

SCARED HER INTO SPEECH.

This Engaging Woman Was Deaf and Dumb Until Caught Off Her Guard.

A prepossessing middle-aged woman walked into the office of a well-known firm of railroad lawyers on Williams street the other day and drifted over to where the junior partner sat. She had court plaster and other trifling articles to sell for ten cents and showed at the same time a card on which was written: "I am deaf and dumb."

The lawyer was interested, says the New York World, for the woman had a sad face and seemed eminently respectable. So he wrote on a pad: "Any children?" and she in the same manner answered: "Yes." To the question: "How many?" the reply was: "Six," emphasized by a mournful shake of the head. She acknowledged in writing that her husband was dead. When her address was asked for she was rather slow in putting it on paper, and when it came to references she wrote, with a good deal of deliberation: "John Davis."

"Where does he live?" was the next question, to which the woman wrote no reply, but indicated with her hand a point on the horizon that might have meant Jersey or heaven.

"Great Scott! You don't mean to say you know Davis?" shouted the lawyer, jumping to his feet.

"Yes, I do," answered the woman, taken off her guard by the vehemence of the speaker.

They looked at one another for a moment and then the lawyer called an office boy and told him to show her the street by the way of the stairs, eight long flights.

The Vision of Birds.

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is almost more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man; consequently a bird can see sidewise as well as objects in front of it. A bird sees showing great unconsciousness in consequence—a hawk long before it is visible to man; so too fowls and pigeons and minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us exactly pieces of earth or gravel. Young chickens are also able to find their own food, knowing its position and how distant it is as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to understand the distance of objects. Several birds—apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground—can see quite well directly they come out of the shell, but the young of birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind, and have to be fed.

DO THESE INTEREST YOU?

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., has a "shaking rock" similar to that in Kentucky.

ONLY one ten thousand dollar legal tender note out of an issue of 4,000 is now extant.

A METEORITE a foot in diameter fell at Livingston Manor, N. Y., and shattered a rock a dozen times its size.

THE new Mormon temple at Salt Lake City will be opened April 6, 1893. It has been in course of erection for forty years, and has cost $2,500,000.

A WOMAN is on exhibition in New York who is eight feet six inches high, and a New York paper, in speaking of her, says "she is tall and well formed."

LEAVES NO MONUMENT.

The Vanishing American Indian Has Done Nothing to Benefit Mankind.

A recent brief announcement, unnoticed by many, had an important bearing on the "Indian question," or on the duration of that question, says the Kansas City Star. It was, seemingly, that the last mounted soldier of the United States army had been ordered out of the Indian Territory, something that had never before happened. Ever since the white man landed on the shores of what are now the United States a white man with a gun has been watching the Indian. The first semblance of an army was raised to fight Indians; almost the first structure raised on the shore was a fort for protection against Indians; so, for two hundred years and more as the Indian has fallen back, the soldier and the fort have moved with him. Then the white man moved around to the western ocean and the western shore, to Oregon and California, and began to push the Indian to the eastward, fort and soldier and settler altogether pressing on. Now the Indians moved back from the Atlantic and Pacific to the great central plains seem surrounded and now comes the order to take off the guard. "He can neither fight nor fly" is the idea of this order. "He must be a 'good Indian' now. The troopers can unsaddle and take a long rest from now on." Does not this really look as if we were approaching the last hour of the last Indian?

In truth, the original "real" Indian, absolutely unchanged by contact with the white man, has gone now except in the far deserts and mountain fastnesses. In 1846, Francis Parkman tells us in the "Oregon Trail," he saw Indians who had not emerged from the "stone age," and used implements and weapons such as may have been used by people before Noah's flood. But could such Indians be found now? Certainly not in the region where Mr. Parkman found them. Elderly people who visit the "Wild West" show make mild complaint that the Indians who do the best they can to look "natural" do not look like the Indians of forty years ago. That Indian has, somehow, "passed on."

This much is certain, that the "last Indian" will be, in every sense of the word, the "last." He will leave nothing behind him to mark the place he occupied in the world—no history; neither monument. Books there will be and museums and "collections," but none by him. Should an Indian become so learned and accomplished as to write a history he would become a white man. Many white men have followed him, studied him. Learned men from foreign countries have journeyed here for such purposes, but who of all of them has learned the secret of the Indian's heart? To do that it would be necessary to become for the time an Indian—to "put yourself in his place;" and what white man has ever done that? The Indian has no record, or it is as if whispered to the winds or committed to the leaves that fall or to the water that runs away. The Indian rears, while he is an Indian, no habitation that endures; when it is gone there is nothing but a ring on the ground that the rain washes away. He throws up no highway; his narrow path through the grass lasts no longer than the buffalo's road to ford in the stream. So there must come a time when, leaving no trace behind, he shall pass out of this world, when the "last Indian" shall go—like the mist.

RICHES OF NORTHERN SWEDEN.

Vast Iron and Lumber Country Opened Up by a New Railroad.

The northern part of King Oscar's realm has often been called "Sweden's America" because of the richness of the land, although it is still uncultivated, says the Stockholm correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The poorer class prefer to emigrate to the United States instead of seeking new homes in Nordland, because that part of the kingdom lacked means of communication by land with the capital. The coast cities suffered in the winter when ice covered the sea as much as the interior settlements suffered the year round. When it was discovered that there were great hidden riches there for the government, it decided to grant money for the building of a railway. The Northern trunk line is now complete, and has been opened by the king. He is said to be Sweden's ablest orator, and he made the "speech of his life." The festivities surpassed anything ever seen here. The new railroad connects at Boden, near the Gulf of Bothnia, with the northernmost railroad in the world, running from the seaport of Lulea up to the Gellivara iron mountains, forty-seven miles north of the polar circle. This road has been in operation two years. It may be considered the end piece of a continuous line of railroad about 1,250 miles long, reaching north and south the whole length of Sweden. The completion of this line, it is believed, will materially check immigration to America. Nordland contains more than 20 per cent. of the lumber of the world, and more than Canada and almost twice as much as the United States. The famous iron mines, the largest in existence, are capable of supplying the world for centuries. The scenery is highly picturesque, and the new road presents much for tourists.

How We Get Canadian Coins.

Post office regulations against accepting foreign coins are disregarded along the Canadian border, where the Canadian twenty-five-cent piece has a wide and free circulation on this side the line and is accepted without hesitation by postmasters. They accept even Canadian bank notes, and there seems to prevail a thorough international comity as to money. Postmasters and merchants are astonished when visitors from regions further south hesitate at accepting Canadian money in change.

Strange Properties of Cryostase.

A German chemist is reported to have discovered a new substance which has the remarkable and unique property of solidifying when heated and remaining liquid at temperatures below zero. It has been named "cryostase," and is obtained by mixing together equal parts of phenol, camphor and saponine, and adding a somewhat smaller proportion of essence of turpentine. Certain substances, like the albumens, harden on heating, but this is the only product that again liquefies on cooling.

BIG BRONZE STATUES.

Some of the Complications Encountered in Casting Them.

Where Some of the Largest American Figures in This Metal Are Located—The Process of Their Construction.

Few have any idea of the difficulty of casting a large bronze statue. The popular idea is that molten bronze is poured into a mold, and then, when the metal has cooled, the mold is knocked off and the statue is complete. How much more elaborate is the process, says the New York World, may be gathered from the following description of the casting of a large bronze statue in one piece: After the plaster model has been obtained from the artist it is laid upon a frame and built up all over with a reddish sand, which is peculiarly fitted for the purpose because of its cohesiveness when worked and of its stony hardness when dry. It is imported from France, the best coming from Fontenoy-aux-Roses, about sixteen miles from Paris.

This building-up process is not so easy as it sounds, for the sand has to be applied in little chunks, varying in size but all fitting snugly together, so that they can be taken apart when the impression is complete and the mold is dry.

In an elaborate casting there will be from fifteen hundred to two thousand of these pieces, all of which must be accurately adjusted, or the casting will be imperfect. The most noticeable feature in a bronze foundry is the number of workmen employed in cutting up little chunks of the sand and carefully and tenderly fitting them around the plaster model. These workmen, by the way, are imported along with the sand, the majority of them being French.

The blocks of sand being dry, they are carefully taken off the cast one by one, and as carefully refitted. This is the mold. It is then filled with clay, and when the clay is dry the little blocks forming the mold are again unfitted, and a fac-simile of the plaster cast is obtained. Then comes the most delicate part of the work. The clay model has to be reduced by scraping until it is an exact but slightly smaller copy of the plaster model, for a quarter of an inch has to be taken off its entire surface, and the difficulty of doing this can be imagined, especially when the subject is at all ornate. Assuming the reduction of the clay "core," as it is technically termed, to be satisfactory, the core is introduced into the mold, which has again been put together, and there is naturally a space of a quarter of an inch between the exterior of the core and the interior of the mold. The core is stayed with iron rods so that it remains rigid in the center of the mold, and the glowing molten bronze is poured in from the top and completely fills up the space between the core and the mold; after it has cooled the mold is removed and the clay interior extracted, and the statue is revealed, somewhat rough, it is true, but very nearly as it will appear before the public.

The Astor doors of Trinity church took three years to complete, a good contrast to which may be found, as regards time of execution, in the Washington statue in front of the subtreasury on Wall street, which was completed in six weeks and two days. Speaking of the Washington statue, every one has noticed the bright color, or "patina," as it is called, of the legs of the Father of His Country, while the rest of the body is as grimy as all the other bronze statues in New York city. This is due to the rubbing of the shoulders of street boys and loafers. The founders of the statue say they would make them a handsome present if they would rub the rest of the great man's body, for a "patina" acquired in this way is superior to any that can be given artificially.

The statue that gave the most trouble to the founders, and at the same time is one of the most artistic and beautiful specimens of bronze casting in the country, is Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's statue of President Garfield, in Washington. The nude figures around the statue are responsible for the difficulty of casting.

The alloy commonly used for statue-casting consists of ninety parts copper, seven tin and three zinc; that used by the ancient Greeks being eighty copper and twenty tin. At the time of Pausanias they were the first to do any bronze casting; previously articles of ornament were made by riveting sheets of bronze together in the same way that the statue of Liberty is constructed.

Modern Andalusia.

Mr. Carl Luffmann, the well-known Australian agricultural expert, who has been for some months studying viticulture and fruit growing round about Malaga, gives a highly favorable account of that part of Spain as a field for emigration, in the London Daily News. With the importation there of industrious men, capital and modern appliances there is every natural condition, he thinks, favorable to a speedy and profitable return. In fact, according to this authority, there is no country in Europe which presents advantages equal to those of Australia. At the same time he points out that Spain offers the advantage of being in Europe, and therefore close at home, while it has local attractions of such an old world character as delight the most conservative. From a health point of view, moreover, the climate is unrivaled, a circumstance which tells strongly in favor of happiness. In Spain there are no bad seasons, no drudgery, no hard competition, no dearth of sunshine. The country, Mr. Luffmann declares, is open to receive and benefit every class of emigrant.

An Ancient Hunting Ground.

There is still a deal of good hunting on the Delaware peninsula, although the region has been steadily shot over by a sporting population for the last two hundred and fifty years. Delaware has stringent game protective laws, and in the lowest county of the state there are great swamps that still harbor a considerable variety of game. The same is true of several of the Maryland eastern shore counties, and the two Virginia counties have probably as good aquatic hunting as is to be found anywhere on the Atlantic coast short of a few almost inaccessible points north and south.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY. - - JANUARY 18, 1895.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND said he will call the incoming congress together in March in extra session unless something is done at this session to relieve the treasury.

THE annual seed distribution at the agricultural department has so far resulted in sending out 1,300,000 papers of vegetable seeds to people throughout the country. The work will probably not be completed before May. There are still about 6,000,000 paper of seeds awaiting distribution.

THE state forestry commission has decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation for the purchase of 120,000 acres of land in order that they may create a public forest reservation. This will be a step in the direction of forest parks that will in the future maintain the watersheds and give to the rivers and runs their volume in the dry season.

EX GOVERNOR Robert E Pattison was nominated for mayor of Philaelphia by the Democratic convention in Warner's hall, Broad and Wallace streets, on Wednesday. His only opponent was Colonel Charles H. Banes, named by Michael J. Ryan on the part of the Pennsylvania Democracy. The convention, in the words of one appreciative delegate, was "full of ginger."

A CROWD of unemployed workingmen of St. Johns, N. F., battered down the doors of the legislative building Tuesday, but the members were absent. Then the mob looted several provision stores and were only subdued by a bayonet charge. Several of the ring leaders are in jail, around which the crowd is surging. If further disturbance ensues, marines from the warship Tourmaline will be landed and there may be bloodshed.

THE new constitution of New York permits the use of ballot machines and one has been tried with satisfactory results. The voter presses a knob opposite the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for and the vote is automatically recorded and counted. No printed ballots are used, no clerks are necessary, repeating is a mechanical impossibility and the moment the polls are closed the footings are ready for the press. It is claimed that by the use of ballot machines an election can be held quicker, cheaper, and with less chance of error than by the present method though this very fact may delay its adoption.

A BILL has been introduced in the house at Harrisburg, by Mr. Cotton, of Allegheny, providing for the execution of criminals by electricity. The proposed act relieves sheriffs from the infliction of the death penalty and places the execution in penitentiaries under the direction of the wardens. It is practically the same as the New York law, except that newspaper men are allowed to witness the execution, and has been approved by sheriffs, humanitarians and all others in the state whose desires that such execution shall take place with as few revolting surroundings as possible. Mr. Cotton also introduced a bill limiting the business of building and loan associations in the county in which they belong.

AT the "Good Roads Bureau" of the agricultural department, at Washington the cheering information is given that the prospects are good for a live agitation this year of the question of improvement of the highways in every part of the country. General Roy Stone, chief of the bureau, is now in the West, visiting one legislature after another as he finds them in session, and urging upon them prompt and intelligent action in some way for a beginning of the great work.

The bureau already has a list of about 30 legislatures in which bills for this purpose have been or will be introduced, the trend of intention in most cases being in the direction of the appointment of state commissions and conferring on the counties the power to issue bonds and levy a money tax in place of the primitive system of allowing farmers to "work out" their road tax when and how they pleased.

THE plethoric condition of the state treasury will give ample reason to the lawmakers for numerous raids on it and one of the first introduced at this session was that of Mr. Ritter, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday which provides, "that judges who shall resign their office after 20 years consecutive, or more than 30 years aggregate service, and after having attained the age of 70 years, shall receive thereafter the full annual salary paid them while on the bench."

There is no good reason why a judge who has been drawing his salary of $5,000 a year for twenty years should receive a pension. The salary is ample and in nine cases out often, more than the judicial incumbent could make practicing law and we have yet to hear of a judicial district where the dominant party had any trouble in getting plenty of candidates, anxious and willing to accept the office. Over in our neighboring county of Indiana, some of the friends of both judicial candidates have nearly placed themselves in jeopardy of the prison walls in order that their candidate might be elected and that is some evidence of the anxiety of the candidates for election.

We are besides opposed to civil pensions in this country. Give officials a fair salary that will command good service, but no pensions except for military service. A civil pension list should never be tolerated in a free country.

THE executive committee of the Democratic association of Minnesota has issued a stirring address in favor of continuing the educational campaign for free trade. There is no mincing of phrases in this address, which declares openly and boldly for "free trade under which no import will be taxed for internal revenue." In the estimation of the committee "it is not Democratic to tax men on what they consume and exempt all other forms of property." As the alternative for custom house taxes the committee declares that we must frankly accept "a direct tax levied as provided in the constitution of the United States."

One of the best educationol agencies in behalf of free trade is the new tariff. When the people come to recognize the beneficent operation of the new tariff in cheapening the materials of industry and in widening the markets for American products, they will proceed, in their own time and in their own way, to further reforms in tariff legislation. But the operation cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, as the adjustments of trade to new conditions are necessariiy slow. One point of great importance already gained is that the Republicans dare not revert to McKinleyism. There can, however, be no standstill. Instead of reaction, there will be progress until the last barriers to commercial freedom shall have fallen to the ground. Already the partisan hostility to the new tariff is dying away, and in good time it, too, will be replaced by a better measure, with the hearty approval of the people irrespective of party.

R. G. DUN Co's weekly review of trade says: Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had rather less foundation even than usual, but the hope of strong revival a little later is cherished by many. The currency bill, with its possibilities of vicious amendments, was a source of apprehension to some, but with that out of the way, the deficiency of treasury receipts remains, and exports of gold do not cease. There has not been much time for change in the industries, but differences observed since the new year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demands. There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of past increase in production.

The weekly output of pig iron for January shows practically no change, but stocks of unsold pig increased during the month about 20,000 tons weekly, so that actual consumption in the manufacture seems to have been about 148,000 tons weekly against 157,000 in November. In any case the industry is doing vastly better than a year ago, when the output was less than 10,000, but indications of excess of production over demand are found in further weakness of prices. Low prices at Pittsburg have checked business at the West.

THE estimates of the area, product, and value by state and territories of the cereal crops, together with those of hay, potatoes, and tobacco have been completed by the statistician of the agricultural department and are presented as follows:

The corn crop of 1894, in rate of yield, is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1881, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6, against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn-producing states reduced the area harvested for its grain value to 62,582,000 from the 70,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of $554,919,000.

The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product for the country is 400,267,416 bushels, which is below the average for the five years 1890 to 1894 inclusive. The farm value of the crop is $225,902,025. The area, according to revised estimates, is 34,882,437 acres. In the revision of acreage the principle changes have been made in the spring wheat states. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre; the average value per bushel, 49.1 cents.

THE spectacle of Gorman and Hill disputing as to which of them is responsible for the recent defeat of the Democratic patry, says the Philadelphia *Times*, must have made even the senate smile. They are both of them right and both wrong, though Gorman is the farther wrong of the two.

His pretense that he only tinkered the tariff to secure more revenue is moonshine. Most of his amendments were worthless for revenue, however valuable for protection, and they did more to discredit his party than any of Hill's vagaries did.

The two might be left to fight it out, only that the tariff is not the question just now. The treasury, no doubt, would be in better shape if it had more revenue, but it would take an impossibly large surplus now to restore confidence in the currency. The senators should get together and do something, and after that they can settle their old scores.

Snow slides covering Five miles west of Lock Haven on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, blocked traffic Sunday morning. While a freight train, eastbound, was running along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the icebound Susquehanna below it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry sleety snow which coursed down the mountain side between Ritchie and Hyner. The train was covered almost its entire length. Crews from the east and from the west, to the number of several hundred trainmen, came to the rescue, and worked the train through the snow for a distance of five miles.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1895.—President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were far from being pleased at the success of the combination of Republicans, populists and anti-administration Democrats, which resulted in the house refusing by a vote of 129 to 124 to adopt the order reported from the committee on rules, fixing a day to vote upon the currency reform bill; but they still believe that a bill can be passed. The direct result of that vote is the temporary laying aside of the currency bill, but steps are being taken which it is hoped will result in getting the support of enough of the Democrats who voted against the rule to make the ultimate passage of a currency bill by the house a certainty. Representative Bland, of Missouri, who was one of those Democrats, says it will be an easy matter to get the support of nearly all of them by amending the bill so as to recognize silver. One thing now seems certain. If no financial bill is passed at this session an extra session of congress will have to be called.

Senator Lodge having announced his intention to offer an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, when it comes up in the senate, providing that the consular service shall pass under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission, Senator Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, who will have charge of the bill, was asked if he thought the amendment would be adopted. "No," was his positive reply. Continuing, he said: "I am not in favor of extending the civil service law over any more offices. I believe that the intention of congress and the spirit of the law have already been exceeded. It was never contemplated that so many branches of the government as now are included in the classified service should be so. I believe both President Cleveland and President Harrison have exceeded their duty and authority in this respect, and if they are going any further and take any more officials under this humbug system, I propose they go the whole hog, and include the heads of bureaux, members of cabinet, and the President himself. I do not see why we should except the president from a civil service examination, if we are going to include all the rest of the executive officers of the government."

It will be interesting to note how many Republican newspapers will be honest enough to give the administration proper credit for having compelled the government of Spain to remove the discrimination of 75 cents a barrel against flour shipped from the United States to Cuba. This diplomatic victory was not easily won, but President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham decided that won it must be, and Minister Taylor was instructed to inform the Spanish government that it must choose between removing the discrimination against our flour and having Cuban sugar shut out of the United States, and that the choice must be made quick. The Spanish government is notoriously slow in reaching a conclusion upon anything, but in this case it "got a move on" and quickly chose to abolish that discrimination.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the senate finance committee, refused to grant a hearing to Coxey on his good roads and non interest bearing bond scheme, on the ground that it would be an absolute waste of time, as the committee would not attempt to consider the matter. Coxey was granted a hearing before a subcommittee of the house committee on ways and means, consisting of Bryan, of Nebraska; Dalzel, of Pennsylvania; Whiting, of Michigan, and McMillin, of Tennessee, but there is no probability that any recommendation will be made by the subcommittee.

Secretary Carlisle's interpretation of that clause of the new tariff law which repealed the McKinley sugar bounty—that it put an immediate stop to the payment of bounties—has been unanimously sustained by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, in a test case. And the court also decides that the sugar bounty was unconstitutional, two out of its three judges assenting and the third neither assenting nor dissenting, because of his belief that it was unnecessary to pass on the constitutionality of the bounty at this time.

Redresentative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was elected to the house by Democratic votes, but who long ago proclaimed himself to be a Republican on the tariff and a populist on the finance question, disgraced himfelf and his constituents by making a personal attack upon President Claveland, in a speech in the house, which was one of the coarsest, most vulgar, and most ungentlemanly ever made in congress. Opinion is divided as to whether he is halfway crazy or merely seeking notoriety, and pity and disgust are the sentiments respectively held concerning him. M.

Killed By An Explosion.

Butte, Mont., January 15.—A fire occurred in Butte Hardware Company's ware house to-day, in which giant powder was stored.

The fire department were at work on the fire when an explosion took place, killing a number of people. While efforts were being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred. The entire fire department was wiped out, including the chief and all the horses. Three policemen were among the killed, who number at least seventy-five. Plate glass was broken all over the city, and the damage to property is enormous. It is impossible to get details at present. All the ambulances are rushing to and from the scene of the explosion. The relatives of the killed are frantic and the city is in consternation. The powder in the warehouse was in violation of law. It was the greatest explosion in the history of the west.

That Income Tax.

Washington, January 14.—The senators and a large number of spectators in the senate galleries were entertained for five hours to day with speeches by senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Hill, of New York, on the subject of Mr. Hill's amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, by which he seeks to confer on the United States court jurisdiction (in advance of the collection of the income tax) to decide upon its constitutionality and validity.

Mr. Gorman discussed with great earnestness the condition of the treasury and opposed warmly any proposition that would impede the collection of revenue. In doing so he criticized very freely Mr. Hill's whole course in regard to the tariff law. Mr. Hill defended his position and retaliated upon the Mary land senator with an equally severe criticism of his course.

Those who have gone to the hardware stores the last few weeks to buy skates could not fail to notice the cheapness of the article. Skates that so late as five years ago cost $5 to $6 can be bought at one tenth that price. A hardware dealer explains this by the fact that most of the patents that made the skates expensive have expired, and that the process of manufacture has been so improved as to reduce the original cost to the minimum figure. He said that a first class pair of skates can be bought for 50 cents. The article cost $3 ten years ago.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Roasted Alive in His Home.

Port Richmond, S. I., January 12—Hugo Schmid was burned to death here to night in the sight of a crowd of people. The fire in which he perished destroyed three dwelling houses. The fire was started by an explosion for which Schmid himself was probably responsible. Schmid was the only occupant of the house where the fire started. Just how the explosion occurred will never be known.

At 6 15 o'clock there was a loud report, and several persons declare that the house seemed to be lifted clear off its foundations, then tumbled back a wreck, and an instant later was wrapped in flames. The persons first on the scene discovered Schmid standing in the front doorway, the door having been blown from its hinges. He was buried to his waist in wreckage and surrounded by flames. Half a dozen men attempted to pull him out, but he was tightly wedged in. Three times they were driven away by the flames, but urged by the unfortunate man's cries, returned to the work of attempred rescue, but these efforts were in vain.

As soon as the firemen had the flames under control they made a search for Schmid's remains, which were recovered burned beyond recognition.

Twenty Lives Lost.

London, January 14.—An accident occurred to-day at the Bag Lake Colliery, at Audley, North Staffordshire, by which it is thought that at least twenty persons lost their lives.

Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery when at about 12 o'clock there was a sudden rush of water from the old workings. About seventy men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promptly put at work and rescuing parties descended into the mine.

The news of the accident spread with great rapidity, and a wildly excited crowd was soon gathered about the pit head. It was not long before some of the miners came to the surface, and every fresh arrival at the mouth of the pit was greeted with cheers.

By 5 o'clock one hundred and fifty of the men and boys had been rescued. Of the eighty who were below it was thought that twenty were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded and that they had been drowned. The rescuers are doing their utmost to save the living and get the bodies of the dead.

Many Lives Lost.

London, January 13.—The weather has been very severe, and many accidents to vessels are reported from various parts of the coast. Two ships foundered in the Humber, and their crews were drowned.

A barge was wrecked off Sandgate, Kent, and the rescue of her crew was accompanied by exciting scenes. The lifeboat men attempted to launch their boat, but the craft got stuck in a snow bank, and it was found impossible to get her into the water. At this juncture a heroic coast guardsman divested himself of his heavy clothing, and carrying a life line, sprang into the boiling surf. Swimming with powerful stroke, he, after a severe struggle, reached the wreck. Then a heavier line was drawn aboard, and soon the crew and their gallant rescuer, were safe on shore.

The schooner Balcay capsized to day off North Sunderland Point, and all her crew were drowned.

Dashed to Death.

Baltimore, January 15.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out an the ground floor of No. 13 West Biddle street, and, before discovered by patrolmen, had made such headway that escape for the sleeping inmates was rendered a hazardous undertaking. When the firemen and neighbors reached the scene, Thomas Whiteage, a broker and his young wife, appeared at the window of the second story front room.

Mrs. Whiteage was unconscious. Her husband, holding her in his arms, leaned far out of the second-story window, and frantically grabbed and sprang for the ladder which the firemen run up. He missed the ladder, and both were dashed into eternity. Mrs. Whiteage was instantly killed and her husband died a few minutes later. The other occupants escaped uninjured.

Reclaiming 1,000,000 Acres.

Cheyenne, Wyo., January 13.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for the acceptance and reclamation of the 1,000,000 acres of land donated to the state by the government under the provision of the Carey law. The bill provides that the land shall be under the control of the State Land Board, which shall be authorized to contract with individuals or companies for the construction of irrigation works. The land will then be thrown open for settlement, the settlers to be required to purchase water rights from the individuals or companies constructing the same. Each actual settler will be permitted to enter but 160 acres of land, which he will be required to settle on and irrigate.

Gets $28,000 Damages.

Philadelphia, January 15.—Ex-United States Express Messenger Samuel D. Rhoades, who, on October 24, 1892, was terribly injured in a collision on the Reading railroad, at Rose Glen, above West Manayunk, was to day awarded $28,000 damages by the verdict of a jury before Judge Suitzberger to day. The passenger train in which Rhoades was on duty was telescoped by a freight train, and his injuries, sustained in the crash, were so serious and of such a permanent character that he was compelled to break an engagement to marry. He sued for $50,000 and the jury found that he was entitled to $28,000.

A Stampede and Trouble.

Guthrie, O. T., January 15.—Hundreds of prospectors are swarming into the Wichita mountains in the Kiowa and Commanche Indian reservation, caused by the discovery of rich deposits of gold and silver. Troops have been ordered from Fort Reno to eject them, and serious trouble is looked for, as the prospectors declare they have right in the mountains under the mining laws, and will not leave. Many samples of rich ore have been brought out for assay in the past few days, and a general stampede for the mines will likely ensue.

RICKS MAY BE TRIED.

The Vote to Impeach Him a Great Surprise.

DELAY MAY END THE MATTER.

As the Division Was on Party Lines It May Be Smothered In the Next Congress How Impeachment Proceedings Are Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Congress was given a decided surprise by the house committee on the judiciary, which decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland for malfeasance in office. Not for years has a United States judge been called before the bar of the senate to defend his right to wear the ermine of office against criminal charges, and only three or four times in the history of the government has an impeachment trial of a member of the federal judiciary been conducted.

Few members had looked into the charges preferred by the Central Labor union of Cleveland, the accuser of Judge Ricks, that while sitting on the bench he paid to himself fees which he claimed he had previously earned as clerk of the court and to which it is now asserted he was not entitled. The number of years which have elapsed since the transaction and the contention of the judge's friends that the proceedings were inspired by a ruling prejudicial to the interest of labor unions which he made recently, tended to lessen the interest which ordinarily would have been taken in the case. Now that the judiciary committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment it has become suddenly a decided sensation.

The friends of Judge Ricks declare that there are large possibilities that the impeachment may not be undertaken. They depend on members who were absent from the stormy committee meeting to join with them Friday in voting to substitute a minority report for the one which Mr. Bailey will prepare, and which will be a strong arraignment of the judge couched in the tenor of his speeches before the committee. There is doubt of the parliamentary possibility of such a stroke, but the short time remaining to the congress inspires the belief that the case will go over to the next congress. In that event the impeachment probably will not be undertaken, as the division was practically on party lines, with the Republicans supporting Judge Ricks.

The function of the house is that of a grand jury in such cases. It decides whether sufficient cause is shown to justify a trial, and appoints managers who act as prosecuting attorneys. The senators sit in the capacity of judges or jurors, with the chief justice of the supreme court presiding. The senate has nothing to say about whether an impeachment is to be conducted, but if it does not see fit to finish this trial before the 4th of March all the proceedings taken will be void.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Bill Cook, train robber and outlaw, for whom a reward of $15,000 was offered, has been captured in New Mexico.

—Because engineer Slate would not agree with him on a question of baptism, Rev. Mr. Penrod, of New Light, Ky., shot him dead.

—By a gasoline stove explosion Kalamazoo, Mich., Mrs. Mary Harkins and son James, were terribly burned, and the house was destroyed.

—Hayward Gresham chopped his wife to bits with an axe at his home near Luey, Tenn., Saturday. The murderer fled, but was captured and lodged in the Memphis jail.

—Unknown men Saturday night rode up to the door of H. N. Voss, near Camden, Ark., and ordered Voss to throw up his hands. Mrs. Voss and her son, who were standing in the doorway, were riddled with shot.

—Governor McKinley Saturday night received a telegram from the chairman of the relief committee at Nashville, Ohio, stating that reports from about half the mining districts, embracing three counties, show from 1,200 to 1,500 families in need of assistance.

—Frank Lockwood Smith, alias Red Austin, the famous gold brick swindler, succeeded in victimizing Mrs. Benjamin F. Dwelle, the wife of a well-known business man at Sandusky, Ohio, to the extent of $4,000. Detectives arrested Smith at Richmond, Va.

—John A. McKenzie, one of Duluth's well known business men, tripped and fell from the landing midway between the third and fourth floors of the Spalding Hotel in that city to the pavement, sixty feet below, striking on his head and fracturing his skull. He died instantly.

—Daniel Ansbach, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was run over in the Mt. Carbon yards, near Pottsville, at an early hour on Friday morning. He was helping to make up a freight train and his foot caught in the frog of a switch. While in this position the train struck him and cut off his head and both legs.

—John Paxton and his wife, Ida, were found in their sod house, near Baxton, Neb., on Monday, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A letter discovered near the bodies stated that the couple were driven to desperation through want, illness and suffering, and that death seemed to be their only means of escape from the torture.

—A greater portion of northwestern Ohio was shaken at three o'clock on Sunday morning by the explosion of 500 quarts of nitro glycerine in the storehouse of the Ohio and Indiana torpedo company at Gibsonburg, a small oil station in Erie county. The stock of the explosion was distinctly felt 37 miles distant. So far as known no lives were lost.

—George McCullough, a German stonemason of Armourdale, Mo., was placed under arrest charged with poisoning his wife and two months' old baby, and for threatening the lives of Mr. and Mrs. G. Franks, his wife's parents. Mrs. McCullough died suddenly October 26, and the baby followed soon afterward. Because of ill treatment on the part of McCullough the woman had applied for a divorce.

—Masked robbers entered the house of David McBride, near New Castle, Pa., on Saturday night, tied the farmer and his wife to chairs and tried whipping and threats of torture to compel them to give up their money. After rausacking the house, $6 and some valuables were secured. When the robbers left they took McBride and his wife into an unused room and locked them in. They were nearly frozen to death when discovered by neighbors and released.

B. & B.

Emptying the Shelves.

Items that will Pay investigation.

48-inch TWO-TONED DIAGONALS—two choice shades, imported to sell at $2.00.

75 CENTS A YARD.

55-inch medium and light colored AUSTRALIAN SUITINGS—$1.25 quality.

65 CENTS A YARD.

Stylish MIXED SUITINGS—all wool, 50 inches wide, 75c. and $1.00 goods at

50 CENTS A YARD.

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS at three prices.

15, 20 AND 25 CENTS

that will be a genuine surprise to folk looking for copies of high-class dress stuffs at low cost.

2,000 yards solid black cloth not all wool but closely resembling the old-time WATERPROOF. Makes good school dresses for children, and genteel-looking everyday dresses for women and such dress goods worth as was never measured at price.

10 CENTS A YARD.

FUR CASES AND FUR RACKS are being emptied and at such loss as only those who thoroughly understand the standard excellence of all garments in this department can fully appreciate. $75.00 TO $100.00 you'll save on an Alaska Seal garment.

LADIES' JACRETS. Close-fitting, 30 inches long, good quality black cheviot, a few navy among them,

$5.00 EACH.

Lot FUR TRIMMED JACKETS. Cheviots and Beaver, trimmed in Astrakhan, Electric Seal, Persian and Marten. $12 ones, $6.50; $16.50; $18 one, $10; $25 ones, $15.

Write OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT for samples, or better, COME and see the saving 'twill be to you, no matter what department you patronize. All orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S**, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

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THE PHILADELPHIA **Times**

This Morning

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and it claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to anyone sending their address.

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Silver Age Rye

Absolutely pure, rich, old and Mellow.

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Contains 8 per cent. Barley Malt

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CASH STORE

MAIN STREET, GALLITZIN,

Is filled to the roof with all the choice goods of the season in Dress Goods, new Covert Cloths, Cashmeres,

HENRIETTAS AND SERGES.

Henrietttas from 15 cents to the finest in the market. Full line of Prints, Muslins, Cantons and Flannels.

New Things in Hosiery,

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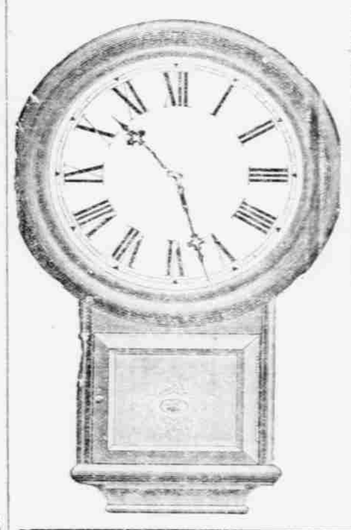

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☞ Machine of Jewelry repaired. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All work guaranteed.

CARL RIVINIUS.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want **GOOD FLOUR** take your grain to the **OLD SHENKLE MILL** in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at the popular wholesale and retail store of **J. W. SHARBAUGH** for 30 days only. We will always do what we say. It will pay you to come 10 miles to buy $10 worth of goods, as we will positively save you $5. We quote you a few prices to give you an idea:

Lancaster Ginghams, 5 cents.
Best Prints, 5 cents.
Dress Goods, regular price 25c., 35c., 45c., 60c., 75c. $1.00; price now, 15c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c. and 75c.

☞ **ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION. CALL SOON AND GET A BARGAIN.**

J. W. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN

It Pays to Advertise.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - JANUARY 18, 1895.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...John F. Griffith, of Kane, Pa., is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

...Ryan Robinson, of Clearfield township, has been granted a pension.

...The new houses hereabouts are filled with the quality of the summer luxury.

...J. P. Kirsch, of Barr township, will have a sale known on Wednesday.

...Prices ranging from 50 cents to $2.00 appears to be the price of votes in Indiana county.

...Edward Griffith, of this place, lost a valuable horse by death on Wednesday.

...Jos. Ballentine and wife, of this place, relatives in Johnstown.

...A valuable horse belonging to John Hughes, this place, died on Wednesday last.

...P. M. Kunkel, one of Wilmore's leading business men, is laid up with rheumatism.

...Mr. John McCormick, of Wilmore, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

...Mr. Lytle, of Kane, Pa., formerly of this place, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

...The man who proposed an open window as a remedy for boasting of his wealth.

...Thomas Stokes, Esq., of Gallitzin, paid this office a short but pleasant visit on Friday last.

...Mr. Thos. Kemble, of Cambria township has been granted a pension of $6 per month, back pay amounting to $340.

...Benjamin L. Yeagley, a prominent citizen and officer of Johnstown, died at his home in that city on Monday.

...H. M. Kephart, one of Fayette county's representatives in the legislature, is spending a few days in Wilmore visiting his old friends.

...Samuel Stutts, of Carrolltown, has leased the Gray Hotel in that place and will take charge of it in the near future.

...It is rumored that the Blacklick railroad will be extended next summer to connect with the Indiana branch at Blacklick.

...Mr. Jacob Rose, of this place, fell on the ice on Sunday last and broke one of his ribs. He is able to be around.

...Michael Mahoney, a former resident of this place, died at the almshouse on Friday last from consumption. His age was 60 years.

...Mr. Smith, the popular merchant of Gallitzin, has a change of ad in this issue of the paper. Everybody should read it to take advantage of it.

...A child weighing fourteen pounds passed from Mrs. Lewis Harrold, of Cambria township, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday of last week.

...Mr. Joseph Barker, of this place, is in Indiana this week along with Judges Doty and Buchanan trying the judicial contest case of Judges White and Blair.

...Thomas Regine, the seven months old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Buck, of Cresson, died on Wednesday of last week. The remains were buried at Loretto on Thursday.

...An Italian laborer whose name we could not learn died at Twin Rocks on Sunday last. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at this place on Tuesday.

...Rev. Father Hallstadt, son of Rev. and Mrs. Bowman, died on Saturday evening of last week after about two weeks. The remains were taken to Irwin on Monday for interment.

...Mr. Ben Bender, the popular clothier of Lilly, has purchased the clothing business and fixtures of Mr. Callan and is now ready to wait on his customers. Read his advertisement in this issue of the PRESS.

...Mr. Charles Shilling, of Cumberland, has purchased the Callan House at Carrolltown from Mr. John Clark, the present owner. It is reported that the consideration paid was $20,000.

...The Imperial White Coal Company has awarded a contract for the erection of a number of dwelling houses in Ebensburg to contractors. This company will have extensive operations in Dunnings creek basin.

...Thomas Kinney, of Johnstown, died at his home on last week Friday. President Cleveland sent to the senate the nomination of D. D. Woodruff as postmaster at Johnstown, and on Friday the nomination of Thomas J. Kinney as postmaster at Johnstown was confirmed.

...Rheumatism injures the nerve that controls the pain; the brain is deceived, and such accidents are almost unknown. Our sense of pain is greatest in the nerves and deep wounds are therefore less painful than shallow ones.

...The county institute was held at Blacklick township, Blacklick township, January 12th. The citizens and teachers took an active part in the exercises. The music on the program was in charge of...

...Jerry Smith, the negro who shot and killed Wm. Sinclair at Morewood Coke works, was convicted of murder in the first degree, on Monday last, after a new trial by Judge Doty at Greensburg, and sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner showed no emotion.

...Mrs. Jane Keating, aged about 80 years, died at her home in Wilmore on Sunday last of pneumonia. She is survived by three sons—James, John, Peter, and Robert—and one daughter. She was interred in St. Bartholomew's cemetery at Wilmore on Monday.

...Rev. B. K. Ash, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Allegheny city, and Miss Mamie McCauley, of Dysart, were married on Monday, Jan. 7, by Rev. M. L. Ganoe at the parsonage of the First Methodist church, Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Ash will reside in Allegheny.

...Mr. H. E. Bender formerly of Carrolltown, has purchased the clothing business of Mr. Callan and will remove to this place where he will continue the clothing and merchant tailoring business and carriage shop in connection with the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Orth & Williams. Mr. Bender has a reputation as a workman and those wanting work in his line will do well to give him a call.

...Mr. George Wentworth, an old resident of Summerhill, died at the home of his son, D. Wentworth, at Summerhill, on Saturday morning from dropsy, aged 86 years. He is survived by four sons—Thomas, of Wilmore; J. D., of Summerhill, and two residing at McKeesport and Cherry.

...Among the resolutions passed by the Democracy of Indiana county, at their recent convention, was this one: "That the word 'professor' belongs only to those who fill, or have heretofore filled, chairs in our universities and colleges, and that the teachers of Indiana county, will use this title in addressing any other of those persons."

...Richard Owens, of Cambria township, fell on the ice at his house on Friday last and fractured two of his ribs. The old gentleman is pretty well advanced in years and his sufferings are much more severe than that of a younger person.

...On Thursday Luke Weaklen, of this place, hauled from Barker's mill, in Cambria township, to the railroad in this place, 2024 feet of green hemlock lumber, at one load with two horses. It was a big load and is an indication that sledding is pretty good in these parts.

...Pension Agent Skinner is about to prepare a circular of instructions to fourth-class postmasters as to the execution of pension vouchers. A recent act gives this class of postmasters the right to execute these vouchers, but many of them seem to be ignorant of the purpose of the law and allowed their assistants to do the work, which is clearly illegal.

...Mary Geesey, a demented woman, who had made her home for some time in the suburbs of Altoona, wandered away from the house where she was staying on Saturday evening. As soon as her absence was noted search for her was instituted, but it was not until Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock that her body was found at the foot of the Reservoir mountain, frozen stiff.

...Republican candidates for prothonotary and register and recorder, are beginning to whisper around their intentions among thier friends. A degree of uncertainty exists, however, owing to the fact that Col. S. W. Davis is to have his choice of the two offices, and until he makes his selection, the balance of the patriots do not know exactly where they are at.

...John Shaffer, of Johnstown, in attempting to get off a moving street car on Saturday slipped and was thrown under the trailer and dragged a short distance before the car could be stopped. When taken to his home it was found that his right leg was broken in two places, one at the thigh and the other at the ankle, besides being cut and bruised about the left leg and body.

...At the election of officers for the Protection Mutual Insurance Company held at the office of the secretary in this place on Monday last, the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: H. J. Hopple, J. M. Thompson, John J. Evans, Webster Griffith, C. T. Roberts, V. S. Barker, John Lloyd, John G. C. Bearer, Wm. J. Buck, John C. Gates, D. W. Luke, Mathiot Reade.

...Cyrus Burnworth was found dead in a hollow near Somerfield, Somerset county, on Tuesday about thirty yards from the depot. Burnworth was a victim of the recent snow storm. He had been evidently very suddenly overcome while returning from a neighbor's house, and fell face downward in the snow, smothering and freezing to death. He was forty-one years old, and leaves four small children. His wife died a year ago.

...The prospects for a speedy settlement of the coal miners' strike are apparently very good, says a dispatch from DuBois. The men are willing to work on short time, if their comrades who were recently discharged are taken back. Mr. Elliott, the general manager for Bell, Lewis & Yates, the owners of the mines in which the strike is in progress, has gone to Buffalo to lay the proposition from the men before the members of the firm.

...Each of the 450 priests of the Pittsburg diocese has been notified of an ordinance recently issued by Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, Bishop, prohibiting their attendance at base ball, foot ball or other games of sport, as well as attending the theatres. The order has been authorized by higher authorities and must be observed. The reason given for issuing the order is that the absence of priests attending amusements or sports has caused inconvenience to persons needing their services.

...The survey for a branch of the Pennsylvania into the northern section of Somerset county has been finished. It is said to be the intention of the Pennsylvania to anticipate the Pennsylvania Midland by the immediate building of a circular line that will extend from Lovett, on the South Fork branch, to Scalp Level, thence to Pott Creek, and join the Somerset and Columbia road at Foustwell. The branch will then be extended up Shade Creek and back to Dunlo, to join the South Fork branch again.

...At the coming spring election the citizens of Ebensburg should see that councilmen are elected who will either enforce the cow ordinance or repeal it, and pass another acceptable to the people. The present ordinance was forced through council at the dictation of the few against the wishes of the many and ever since its passage the present council have not had sand enough to make an attempt to enforce it. Candidates for council should get ready to declare their intentions as the voters will want to know plainly how they stand on the cow question.

...After an illness of two weeks, Matthew Nagle, an engineer of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvaia railroad, died on Friday night last at his home in Altoona. He was 32 years or age and had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for fifteen years. He is survived by his wife and four children, their ages ranging between two and nine years. He is also survived by his father, Michael Nagle, who a few years ago was a resident of Carroll township and the proprietor of Nagle's mills (now Eckenrode's), and by several brothers and sisters, all of Altoona.

...Mrs. Rebecca Proudfoot, relict of Hon. Richard J. Proudfoot, died in Iowa one day last week, aged 90 years. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot were old-time residents of this county, living on a farm in Chest township. Mr. Proudfoot, in addition to tilling his farm, was a surveyor, and as such was a frequent visitor to Ebensburg as a witness in the numerous land cases that were then on trial in our courts. In 1850 he was elected a member of the legislature and served one term. About 1860 he removed to Iowa, where he resided up until his death, which occurred about 20 years ago.

...The Portage opera house, a large frame structure, caught fire about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning and was totally destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated from some defects in the furnace, as there had been a fire made the day previous for the purpose of heating up the room for the accommodation of a dancing party from Lilly and Cresson. The party failed to put in an appearance and the fire in the furnace was allowed to die out. There was no one about the building at the time of the discovery of the fire. The loss is estimated at $2,000, with an insurance of $1,000 in a company represented by Geo. A. Kinkead, of this place.

...Clearfield county has a family remarkable on account of its longevity. Patrick and Elizabeth Porter, who came to this country from Ireland forty-five years ago, were parents of six living children, all but one of whom are residents of Clearfield. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, the eldest daughter, will be ninety years of age next month. Willimm Porter, the eldest son, has passed his eighty-eighth year, and his second sister—Mrs. Jane Ralston—is eighty-four, Robert, who resides near Curwensville, and John, of of Clearfield, are eighty-two and seventy-nine years respectively, while Sarah, the youngest daughter, is seventy-two. Patrick, the father, died at seventy-five, and the wife at seventy-two.

Communication.

You may find space for a few Blue Laws, which have been transcribed verbatim, strictatim et punctatim, to which is appended a bill recently introduced in the legislature, having special reference to our county. 'Tis passing strange, nay, marvelous, to see the extreme solicitude which uninterested persons manifest in the management of our own schools. No doubt they consider us far behind the cultured eastern city whose council could appropriate unasked some ten thousand dollars for Century dictionaries· but we will come out all right in the end if they only let us attend to our own business. The strife created by the interference of some people west of us was put to rest forever by the decision of our Honorable Judge Barker; now the eastern folks are about to try their hand at the same game. Would they not do better to confine their efforts to the Penrose bill for abolishing the Public Building Commission? Why open this vexed school question again? Certainly it is not in the interest of education, for the ladies aimed at are numbered among the most competent and progressive teachers in Pennsylvania. Ye gods! how the hoary sages of antiquity would stare to see an assemblage of modern statesmen deliberating over the enactment of a law to regulate the style of dress to be worn by ladies! *Aliena optimum frui insania.*

"1640. That if any person take tobacco whilst they are empanelled upon a jurie, to forfeit five shillings for every default, except they have given up their verdict, or are not to give yt until the next day, or dep't the court by consent." (Blue laws of Mass.)

"It is enacted by the court, that any p'son or p'sons that shall be found smoaking tobacco on the Lord's day, going to or coming from the meetings, within two miles of the meeting house, shall pay twelve pence for every default to the colonie's use." (Id.)

"There was an ancient law in Massachusetts that ladies' dresses should be made so long as to hide their shoe buckles, and in 1630 there was an act of general court also prohibiting short sleeves, and requiring garments to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrists, and gowns to the shoe buckles. Also, 'immoderate great breeches, knots of ribin, broad shoulder bands, and they be, silk roses, double ruffs and cuffs.' In the same colony, in 1665, J. Fairbanus was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted."

"33. Whoever wears cloths trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate." (Blue laws of Conn.)

"44. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap." (Id.)

An act making a misdemeanor the wearing in the public schools of this Commonwealth, by any of the teachers thereof, of any dress, insignia, marks or emblems indicating that such teacher is an adherent or member of any religious order, sect or denomination.

Whereas, It is important that all appearances of sectarianism should be avoided in the administration of the public schools of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. That no teacher in any public school of this Commonwealth shall wear in said school, or whilst engaged in the performance of his or her duty as such teacher, any dress, mark, emblem or insignia indicating the fact that such teacher is a member of any religious order, sect or denomination.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this enactment shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable upon conviction of the first offense by a fine of not less that $20 and not more than $100. In case of a second conviction of violation of this act, the offender shall be punished by a fine of $100 and and shall be sentenced to a depriving of his or her office as public school teacher. A person thus twice convicted shall not be eligible to any reappofntment as teacher of any public school of this Commonwealth within two years of the date of his or her second conviction.

R.

Allegheny Twp., Jan. 14, 1895.

A Level-Headed Editor.

The editor of a Western paper, who has got tired of the obituary resolutions, writes:

"If this world should be so unfortunate as to lose me, I intend to have it understood before I go that eight lodges to which I belong shall not publish resolutions in 'each of the city papers' nor 'furnish a copy' to the 'bereaved family,' informing the public and my loved ones two weeks after the funeral that it has 'pleased' the All-wise ruler of the universe to interfere with my terrestrial career; that I have, in fact, been 'removed from our midst.' Neither will I have a black boarded hand bill distributed about town advertising my untimely leavetaking—good news travels fast enough. And lastly, but by no means least, my grief stricken relatives will confer on me a great favor by not having a 'card of thanks,' signed by the family and addressed to the 'kind friends and neighbors, who so generously aided us and sympathized with us in the recent'—unpleasantness. Of course these customs were launched into use by the best and kindest of motives, but the fifty or more years' hardship to which they have been subjected, has reduced them to cold stereotyped formalities, meaningless and useless."

Get Ready for the Election.

It is only a few weeks now until the spring election, February the 19th being election day. The people of the different boroughs and townships should be looking around for available candidates and select none but good men.

The act of 1893, to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requires that certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough offices, and election officers and school directors in the same, shall be filed with the county commissioners (not the auditors, as under the act of 1891) at least eighteen and fifteen days respectively before the day of election.

In order to comply with this law the primary elections should not be held later than Saturday, January 26. Certificates of nomination will be furnished to the committeemen by the county commissioners, who will also have all election ballots and blanks printed.

The Coal Trade.

The *Coal Trade Journal* says editorially on the the condition of the soft coal trade:

"We look for no great advance or change in prices during the year, but we anticipate that there will be more steady employment for all concerned, and the net result thereof cannot but be of great good to the community.

That there is none too much of a stock of soft coal carried by the average dealer in the Western states is evidenced by the demand for supply which set in on the advent of colder weather in the past week. Orders for increased shipments and deliveries of fuel for the steam trade were steadily increased during the latter part of the week, and in numerous instances. Consumers discovered that their bins were empty. Outside points are waking up and calling for fuel in a hurry. All interests hope for at least a few weeks of zero weather which is needed by others than the coal trade."

School Report.

Report of Huffman school, Blacklick township, for month ending December 26, 1894:

Number enrolled—boys, 18; girls, 14; total, 32. Average—boys, 16; girls, 11; total, 27. Perfect in attendance—Frank Kirsch, Constantine Anstitt, Harry Anstitt, John Huffman, John Kirsch, Raymond Priser, Harry Priser, Hugh Kelly, Harry Kelly, Martina Huffman, Katie Kirsch, Mary Springer and Anna Springer.

...Judge Gordan has handed down the list of licenses granted in Clearfield county. Out of 159 applications, 95 are granted, 31 refused and the remainder held over.

Out of the Wheel.

List of jurors drawn for March term of court and special term:

GRAND JURORS.

Albright, Adam, carpenter, Chest.
Bertram, Joseph A., inn-keeper; Tunnelhill.
Blight, Samuel, Johnstown.
Callahan, James, farmer, Washington.
Cann, John, mine boss, Neade.
Dietrick, Henry, Johnstown.
Dibert, Scott, merchant, Johnstown.
Evans, Ellis, farmer, White.
Findley, teamster, Morrellville.
Fulcomer; Henry A., farmer, Blacklick.
Gilbert, Leander, blacksmith, Coopersdale.
Green, Jno. J., justice of the peace, Portage.
Hines, L. H., miner, Portage.
Keith, Robert, miner, Johnstown.
Kuntz, William, grocer, Johnstown.
Kuntz, Chauncey, bricklayer, Johnstown.
Miller, I. C., clerk, Johnstown.
Nagle, Francis J., farmer, Clearfield.
Nixon, R. H., clerk, Johnstown.
Peterson, George, miner, Gallitzin.
Ream, William H., carpenter, Johnstown.
Rowland, Jefferson, merchant, Johnstown
Rutledge, John, insurance agent, Johnstown.
Wilson, Charles teamster, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Baumgardner, Annias, farmer, Adams.
Beck, Felix, carpenter, Gallitzin.
Bailey, S. C., plumber, Johnstown.
Bash, C. C., carpenter, Cooperdale.
Buck, Charles F., merchant, Cresson.
Baumgardner, Charles H., laborer, Richland.
Bartlebaugh, James A., steel-worker, Johnstown.
Burke, J. W., ear inspector, Franklin.
Boetler, D., farmer, Adams.
Craver, Thomas, farmer, Chest.
Connelly, Patrick, block-maker, South Fork.
Day, John V., blacksmith, Johnstown.
Direling, Michael, farmer, Croyle.
Edwards, James S., mill-hand, Johnstown.
Good, Jacob, laborer, Spangler.
Hummel, J. J., justice of the peace, Dale.
Hickman, E. K., shoemaker, Barrasboro.
Huey, Samuel, Sr., laborer, Tunnelhill.
Hauk, J. D., bott'er, Hastings.
Hauseff, William H., teamster, Gallitzin.
Hite, Louis, laborer, Blacklick.
Jones, Milton, laborer, Ebensburg
Kulisky, Robert, farmer, Susquehanna.
Keedy, William L., laborer, Westmont.
Kirby, John, Jr., hotel keeper, Johnstown.
Kinkead, O. A., clerk, Ebensburg.
Laverty, Pat., assistant manager, Johnstown.
Lehman, Henry W., farmer, Richland.
Litzinger, George, laborer, Lilly.
Mutter, William, carpenter, Morrellville.
McCaffrey, Patrick, bar-keeper, Johnstown.
Messenger, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Meneely, Jacob J., farmer, Stonycreek.
Murphy, J. M., contractor, South Fork.
Noel, Joseph, jeweler, Lilly.
Nipps, John, farmer, Blacklick.
Nolan, Matthew, miner, Patton.
Ortwine, William, farmer, Conemaugh Twp.
Owens, D. L., farmer, Cambria.
Potts, Thomas, foreman, John town.
Rowland, Elias, farmer, Blacklick.
Skelly, J. J., fireman, Franklin.
Slagle, David, farmer, Upper Yoder.
Thornly, Robert, miner, Johnstown.
Varner, Harry, laborer, Johnstown.
Wingard, Willis, laborer, Richland.
Westrick, Jonas, farmer, Elder.
Wendell, W. H., farmer, Carroll.
Weaver, M. L., editor, Johnstown
Weakland, Lute, teamster, Morrellville.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allen, Slater W., merchant, Johnstown.
Brown, Harry, miner, Portage Twp.
Brawley, Thomas, farmer, Portage Twp.
Bengele, Edward, laborer, Morreiville.
Eberly, J., merchant, Munster.
Beers, W. H., justice of the peace, Reade.
Boyle, Patrick, merchant, Johnstown.
Baumgardner, George, laborer, Dale
Donohoe, Joseph, farmer, Clearfield.
Dunn, James, laborer, Lilly.
Davis, Aaron, blacksmith, Ebensburg.
Diehl, Frank, miner, Portage.
Fox, Joseph, liveryman, Spangler.
Felix, James A., farmer, Lower Yoder.
Grumbling, J. P., farmer, Adams.
Hoppie, Henry J., farmer, Barr.
Hess, William M., carpenter, Morrellville.
Irving, Henry, laborer, Daisytown.
James, John A., laborer, Johnstown.
Jones, Thomas E., drayman, Barnesboro.
Johnston, William, merchant, Barnesboro.
Kuhn, Anthony, painter, Johnstown.
Long, John T., contractor, Summerhill.
Leib, Joseph, farmer, Barr.
Lantzy, John D., farmer, Barr.
Miller, Anthony W., farmer, Croyle.
McMullen, Frank J., pressman, Johnstown.
Miller, Samuel J., farmer, Upper Yoder.
Manahan, Robert, farmer, Washington.
Murphy, Hiram, brakeman, East Conemaugh.
Miller, George F., Reade.
Myers, A. W., carpenter, Reade.
Moran, John, blacksmith, Loretto.
Miller, J. G., clerk Johnstown.
Newhart, Harry J., clerk, Gallitzin.
O'Brien, Morgan, clerk, Johnstown.
Plummer, Wallace, merchant, Summerhill.
Reighard, Daniel B., miner, Conemaugh.
Roudabush, G. B., clerk, Johnstown.
Stiner, L. G., clerk, Gallitzin.
Sankey, Vincent, farmer, Cresson.
Sharkey, Neal, hotel-keeper, Johnstown.
Sheehan, G. M., farmer, Clearfield.
Stevens, Thaueus, mill hand, Johnstown.
Sipe, Isaiah, foreman, Johnstown.
Seigh, Theodore, laborer, Lower Yoder.
Thomas, John S., laborer, Carroll.
Weakland, A. P., teacher, Wilmore.
Wetzel, Philip, butcher, Hastings.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SPECIAL TERM, FOURTH MONDAY IN MARCH.

Bishop, Thomas, farmer, Allegheny.
Boriel, John, clerk, South Fork.
Boyer, Leonard, laborer, Coopersdale.
Bradley, John, laborer, Cresson.
Broderick, T. D., saloon-keeper, Johnstown.
Brawley, James, farmer, Washington.
Burns, John F., painter, Gallitzin.
Callahan, Ebenezer, laborer, Joanstown.
Clark, B. F., merchant, Johnstown.
Colbaugh, W. S., farmer, Jackson.
Cuthbert, William H., foreman, Johnstown.
Curtis, William J., steel-worker, Johnstown.
Davis, David, capenter, Johnstown.
Farren, Patrick H., lurgeon, Portage.
Flinn, William, clerk, Johnstown.
Forster, Lewis, laborer, Johnstown.
Gates, H. A., farmer, White.
Gerttop, Philip, farmer, Carroll.
Hipps, Joseph, farmer, Chest.
Horrocks, John H., contractor, Johnstown.
Kauffman, Josiah, farmer, Upper Yoder.
Kring, Jacob H., farmer, Adams.
Leffler, Cyrus blacksmith, Johnstown.
Leible, David, farmer, Carroll.
Libby, William A., teacher, Elder.
Livingston, William J., laborer, Roxbury.
Luther, William A., farmer, Carroll.
Masters, Frank W., laborer, Coopersdale.
Melhorn, Oscar, miner Gallitzin.
Muihauser, George, tinner, Johnstown.
Myers, John J., farmer, Reade.
McCabe, Thomas, laborer, East Conemaugh.
McGovern, Michael, teamster, Johnstown.
Patterson, Harry E., farmer, Barr.
Quinn, Michael D., Johnstown.
Rubbins, Joshua, farmer, Portage Twp.
Sagerson, Robertson, laborer, Johnstown.
Schettig, Adam, farmer, Cambria.
Schrader, farmer, Stonycreek.
Simmons, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Speilman, James, painter, Morreiville.
Stouter, John, mill-hand, Johnstown.
Smith, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Switzer, William, farmer, Carroll.
Schry, Charles B., merchant, Johnstown.
Thomas, Martin, farmer, Clearfield.
Wise, David, farmer, Blacklick.
Wendell, Charles, Sr., laborer, Johnstown.
Wisor, David, laborer, Johnstown.
Young, Jacob M., machinest, Johnstown.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, January 17, 1895:

Charles Kulick and Mary Howbila, Bens Creek.

Martin Mattetich and Johanna Bombach, Johnstown.

Robert Menett and Sadie Daley, Johnstown.

E. R. Meinhold, Morrellville, and Rose Saintz, Brownstown.

John Latoko and Catharine Rooskay, Johnstown.

George W. Styer, Churchtown, Lancaster, Pa., and Florence Freeman, Cresson.

Anton Brezic and Mary Flinsic, Johnstown.

Frank Gabrenz and Elizabeth Pursic, Johnstown.

John Maloy and Catharine Suttmiller, Johnstown.

Benjamin Myers and Norah Baker, Platt.

Albert Kapolka and Meri Bero, Portage.

Samuel Winfield Evans and Matilda Catharine Grimes, Delaney.

Noah Kauffman and Tillie Stevenson, Morrellville.

Michael Sabol and Justine Lobsdinszky, Johnstown.

Real Estate Transfers.

Administrator of James K. Davis to Frank J. McMullen, Johnstown; consideration, $1,260.

William C. Bell et ux. to Henry C. Bell, Blandsburg, $40.

Administrator of Conrad Suppes to Gertrude Suppes, Johnstown, $1.

Peter Levergood et ux. to Rt. Rev. Francis P. Kenrick, Johnstown, $17.

James Redmond et ux to Mary Goggin, Johnstown, $1.

Maria Redmond to Mary Goggin, Johnstown, $1.

John C. Horner et ux. to Julian Horner, Richland.

Julian Horner to John Baumgardner, Richland, $1,450.

Joseph A. Donoughe to Annie Donoughe, Gallitzin, $10.

Samuel Hinkleaire et ux. to Joseph Dudeck et al., Morreliville, $1,700.

H. C. Loebrich et ux to Francis D. Confer, Johnstown, $700.

Joseph A. Gray et al. to Christian Otto et al., Susquehanna, $500.

Levi Schroth et ux. to R. Roberts, Summerhill, $1,000.

Adam Rose to David Rose, Jackson, $212.

John A. Adolfzen to Louisa Adolfzen, Hastings, $1.

Almost a New York Daily.

That Democratic wonder, the New York *Weekly World*, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year.

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—*104* papers a year.

The FREEMAN and the *World* will be sent to any address for one year $2.00.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in January, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAKIMER, Secretary. President.

WANTED—A responsible and energetic man to handle Lightning Rods in Cambria county. E. K. HUM & CO.,
jan11 2 8 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A new eight room house on Lloyd street. For particulars call on E. DUFTON, Ebensburg, Pa.

FURS.
The highest market price paid for all kinds of Furs by George L. Fredericks, Ebensburg, Pa.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct18,89ly.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware. Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
may2 '94ly

1794. 1894.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Mountain House
STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
☞Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.
Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of M. D. Kittell, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Bernard McColgan, deceased, as shown by his second and final account to the se legally entitled thereto, will sit at District Attorney's Office in Court House, Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where those interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in onsaid fund. H. H. MYERS,
Jan. 11, 1895. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the first and final account of A. W. Buck, Assignee of W. R. Jones, for the benefit of creditors.
Having been appointed Auditor to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
DONALD E. DUFTON,
Jan. 4, 1895. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of James M. Shumaker, trustee to sell real estate of Joseph W. Lance, as shown by his first and final account, to those legally entitled thereto, will sit at District Attorney's Office in Court House, Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where those interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
H. H. MYERS,
Jan. 4, 1895. Auditor.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, notice is hereby given that I, John E. Burns, assignee of James W. Kilduff, for the benefit of his creditors, will on the 21st day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock, P. M., appear in open court for the purpose of acknowledging a deed reassigning to the said James W. Kilduff the real estate heretofore assigned to me. JOHN E. BURNS,
Assignee of James W Kilduff.
Gallitzin, Jan. 11, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Penna., and will be confirmed by said Court on Monday, January 21st, 1895, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
First and final account of John Hannan, assignee of John C. Larkin.
Second and final account of Charles J. Mayer, assignee of John P. Kintz, J. C. DARBY,
Jan. 11, 1895. Prothonotary.

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
☞Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
☞Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office in Opera House, Center street.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

AND NOW IT'S

EVERYTHING

The months of January and February are costly ones. Big Stock selling very, very slow. Easier to carry the cash than the stock. Allow us the cost and they're yours.

We have just finished taking inventory and find we have entirely too much stock. We are determined to cut it at least $5,000 to $6,000. Here are some of our prices:

500 pairs Curtains that sold for $1.50 at this sale for 75 cents and $1.00.
100 full webs unbleached Muslin, ranging from 3½ to 5½ yards in web, at only 5 cents per yard—former price, 8 cents.
74 full rolls of Crash, 50 yards to the roll, at 5 cents per yard.
Remnants of 10, 12, 14, and 18c. Crash cut to 6c. per yard.
1,524 yards Flannel reduced to 15c. per yard—it sold for 25, 30 and 40 cents.
96 pairs all-wool ten quarter Blankets cut to $4.48—former price, $6.00.
56 webs dark Calico, 48 to 57 yards to the web, cut to 4 cents per yard—sold at 6½ cents per yard.

79 Ladies' Coats, broken sizes—sold for $3.50 to $6.50—all must go at $.50.
Other Coats cut from $12.00 and $15.00 to $5.50 and $7.00.
Gents' Linen Collars that sold for 15 cents, at this sale you can get four for 10 cents.
Gloves reduced 25 per cent.
Men's and Boys' Clothing at wonderfully cut prices, thus:
$18.00 Suit for $12.50.
12.50 Suit for 7.00.
7.00 Suit for 4.50.
4.50 Suit for 2.25.

IN HATS AND CAPS

we can save you lots of money as we are we are cutting them down to the Lowest Mark.

325 pairs Overalls that sold for 75 cents, at this sale for only 50 cents.
☞Any kind of Overcoat you want—Men's or Boys—50 cents on the dollar—thus:
$10.00 Coat at $5.00.
5.00 Coat at 2.50.

We have 350 pairs Men's Jean Pants that we will sell for 65c. at this sale—they always sold for $1.00.
Men's scuff Pants for $1.25 that we always sold for $2.00.
Men's Dress Pants at your own price—we have them all wool for $1.50, $1.98, $2.25 and $3.50—these same Pants sold for $2.50 $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50.

We are going to close our

STOCK OF FURNITURE

to make room for a heavy shipment that we have purchased for March 1st.

One set Kitchen Chairs, $2.75. High Backed Dining Chairs for $5 per set. Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces, all hardwood, for $22.00. 2 Woven Wire Springs for $5.00. All hard wood Beds, light or dark, for $2.50.

To make room for

OUR SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

We will sacrifice our entire stock. This the way we cut prices:

Men's Congress or Lace Dress Shoe, formerly sold for $1.75, now at $1.00, sizes 6 to 10.
Men's working Shoes, formerly sold for $1.25, now at 99 cents.
Men's Fine Dress Shoes, Congress or Lace, formerly sold at $2.00, at this sale for $1.25.
Men's Fine Dress Shoe, hand sewed, Calf, Congress or Lace, at $3.25, formerly $5.00.
Ladies' Fine Dress Shoe, formerly $2.00, now at $1.25.
Ladies' Pebble Goat, Button, formerly $1.50, now $1.00.
Misses' Glove Grain, Spring Heeled, Button, formerly $1.50, now $1.15.
Child's Dongola, Spring Heeled, sizes 6 to 10, 50 cents.

H. ORTH, THE LEADER,

Chestnut Street, Gallitzin, Pa.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking

HASTINGS SWORN IN.

Pennsylvania's New Governor Takes the Oath.

PATTISON RETURNS TO HIS HOME.

The New Governor Reviews the Inaugural Parade—Lieutenant Governor Lyon Is Also Inducted Into His New Office The Ceremonies Very Imposing.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—Daniel H. Hastings is now governor of the great state of Pennsylvania. The inaugural ceremonies were very imposing.

Lieutenant Governor Lyon was sworn into office on the floor of the senate chamber before Governor Hastings took the oath of office out on the portico. Before the oath was administered to Lieutenant Governor Lyon the retiring

HASTINGS AND LYON.

lieutenant governor, Hon. Louis A. Watres, made a short address thanking the senate for its uniform kindness to him while he presided over its deliberations. Judge Simonton of the Dauphin county court then administered the oath to Lieutenant Governor Lyon.

The senate then retired to the portico of the capitol to attend the inauguration of Governor Hastings.

Governor Hastings and party were greeted with much enthusiasm when they took their places on the portico of the capitol. Governor Pattison stood by the side of his successor, flanked on the left by Chief Justice Sterrett. After a selection by the Third Brigade band, of Pottsville, Chief Clerk Smiley of the senate read the certificate of election. The oath of office was then administered to Governor Hastings by Chief Justice Sterrett, after which prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Houck of Hazelton, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Bellefonte, of which the new executive is a member.

Governor Hastings then began the delivery of his inaugural address, which was listened to with much attention by the large assembly. Its delivery did not occupy more than 15 minutes, and at its close a salute was fired by Battery C, and then the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Houck. This concluded the ceremonies and the governor and party took carriages and rode at the head of the procession to the reviewing stand, where they reviewed the parade.

The parade moved from Third and Market streets at the close of the ceremonies at the capitol. The clubs and organizations began assembling at 10 o'clock in the streets assigned for their respective formations. A warning gun was fired on Capitol Hill at 1 o'clock and a starting gun 15 minutes later, when the parade moved in columns of eight. Several thousand men were in line, including members of the national guard. Political clubs from all parts of the state and volunteer fire companies.

In opening his address General Hastings declared that the recent election disclosed, on the part of the electors, a gratifying and unusual desire for the intelligent discussion and determination of principles and issues, and a purpose to exclude from the campaign that element of personal abuse and vituperation which excites prejudice, inflames passion and misguides the judgment.

The people of the state, he said, and of the country are now happily emerging from a period of financial and industrial embarrassment, which has wrought great injury and distress among all branches of industry and employment. The government ventures the hope and opinion that with returning confidence as to the future, we are gradually entering upon a period of encouraging and

MRS. DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

healthy business restoration, and with this end in view the trend of legislation, he said, should be in sympathy with every effort looking to the advancement of all the industrial, material and commercial interests within the borders of the state.

The wage-earning population, he said, has beyond doubt, suffered most. The state that permits large aggregations of capital to be employed should surround the artificial person thus created with the same restrictions, privileges and protection which it gives the individual citizen. The laws affecting each should be just and equitable. The burden of taxation should rest justly and equitably upon both. Neither should be a target for the demagogue or the tool of the avaricious. Wise laws, rigidly enforced, are indispensable to both, as well as to the state.

Every man has the right to sell his labor at his own price, and is entitled to protection in its performance. Labor has the right to organize for mutual protection and advantage the same as capital, but neither labor nor capital has the right to combine to keep men from working at any price they please, no more than capital has the right to control or pervert the natural channels of industry, so as to depress the price of labor or raise the cost of living.

Referring to and eulogizing the public school system, the governor-elect said its trend has been such as to give very little prominence to industrial training, to the education that prepares the rising generation to earn a living by the joint use of head and hand. Said he:

"I hope the time is not distant when our great state, from the abundance of her wealth, will provide, through her school system, the opportunity to every boy and girl within her borders to obtain a thorough preparation for any calling or profession as free from cost in the higher branches as are the rudiments now in our township schools."

Referring to the subject of public roads, he said that after a painstaking consideration of the subject he was inclined to suggest that, recognizing the right of local government, where the people desire better roads, the state should, under well guarded legislative restrictions, come to their assistance by paying a share of the proper cost.

The department of insurance and banking, he said, are of recent establishment. Their necessity is each year more apparent.

The building and loan associations of the state have proved so beneficial to the industrial and wage-earning people that enormous sums of money have been paid into the treasuries of local institutions, and General Hastings would urge that the banking department of the state should be enlarged so as to include proper supervision of these associations, in order that the savings of our great industrial population may be adequately protected.

"The farming industry of Pennsylvania is by far the largest single interest, and in every adjustment of legislation should receive the first consideration," he continued. "The limits of this address prevent the discussion of some features of legislation deemed essential to our agricultural advancement."

He hoped that in any further adjustment of the revenue laws of the state care would be taken that no section, no class of property, no condition of the citizen, natural or artificial, no lawful business or calling, would be required to bear more nor less than its fair and equal proportion of the burden of taxation.

Concluding, he declared that neither fear nor favor should control the exercise of his judgment, excepting the fear of inability to render the best service due to the commonwealth, and his desire to merit the favor of all its citizens.

Governor Pattison, after participating in the inaugural proceedings at the capitol, left for Philadelphia. The train was ordered to stop at Overbrook, where the ex-governor's new country seat is located and where his wife is now ill.

Unless the ex-governor is called upon by the people of Philadelphia in the coming elections to act as mayor of the Quaker City, he will resume the practice of law in that city, or it is thought probable, accept the presidency of a bank or trust company. The ex-governor's staff formed a permanent organization, by the election of the governor as president. A social session will be held once a year in Philadelphia. After the governor is installed in his new home at Overbrook he will be presented with a pair of fine horses by his staff. The animals were bred by Colonel West of Montrose and valued at $1,500.

THE SENATE SESSION.

The Income Tax Serves as a Text For Wide Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate gave the session to further speeches in which the income tax served as a text for a wide range of discussion on the tariff, the currency and the Populist platform. Mr. Hill's proposition made last week to amend the deficiency bill so that the income tax would be tested in the courts has apparently started an inexhaustible flow of speeches on public affairs in general. Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the deficiency bill, has sought vainly to secure a vote on the Hill amendment so that the deficiency bill might move along to final passage. He hoped to secure action during the session, but the speeches of Mr. Call (Fla.) and Allen (Neb.) made this impossible.

Mr. Allen took occasion to defend the Populist party against many charges made in and out of congress that it was a party of vagaries. It led to a very full discussion of all Populist doctrine and a comparison of them with the doctrines of other parties.

Will Report Wilson's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The house ways and means committee has decided to report to the house Mr. Wilson's bill to remove one-tenth of 1 cent a pound differential on sugar imported from countries giving an export bounty, which has elicited protests from Germany, Austria and other nations, and the repeal of which was recommended by the president.

The Jap Spies' Episode.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The president has sent to the senate the correspondence in the case of the two Japanese spies, together with a letter from the secretary of state, in which it is stated that the American consuls had no authority to protect Japanese in China except so far as using their good offices when occasion demanded. It was also stated that the Jap spies were not tortured.

Bad Outlook For Potters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The first session of the nineteenth annual convention of the United States Potters' association was held at the Arlington hotel, with about 50 members of the association present. President Burgess, in his annual address, spoke of the outlook for the manufacturing potters as the most discouraging in the history of industry.

Killed by a Schoolboy.

HINTON, W. Va. Jan. 16.—News has reached here of the killing of J. H. Hudson, one of the best known citizens of Monroe county, by Osborne Garten, a schoolboy, aged 16. They quarreled about Hudson's daughter, with whom young Garten was in love. Hudson attacked the boy and was stabbed.

Dr. Durland Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Judge Butler, in the United States district court, sentenced Dr. John H. Durland, president of the Provident Bond and Investment company, who was convicted on the 7th of December last of using the mails in carrying on a scheme to defraud, to pay a fine of $100 and to undergo an imprisonment of ten months. The imprisonment is to date from the time of conviction, since when Durland has been in jail.

Discharging Men at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—There is great excitement in the Homestead steel plant. Superintendent C. M. Schwab called about 20 of the most prominent workmen and asked why they attended the meeting to discuss organization, and then discharged them. The company had detectives at the meeting. The excitement is subdued, as there is fear as to who will be the next to walk the plank.

Fatally Injured the Butcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Island Heights express on the Long Branch railroad struck a butcher wagon of John Hart, between Masonville and Hartford, N. J. Hart was fatally injured. Both horses were killed and the wagon was demolished.

Strikers Back to Work.

DUBOIS, Pa., Jan. 16.—The miners, at their meeting, accepted the terms offered by the Bell, Lewis and Yates Mining company, and resumed work this morning. Three thousand men have been on a strike ten days.

COIT GIVES BOND.

He Appears Before Judge Nash at Washington C. H.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Jan. 16.—Colonel Coit came here, gave bond for his appearance in court to answer the charge of manslaughter and returned to Columbus. His bond was fixed $2,500 in each of the three counts of indictment, and was signed by Hon. Mills Gardener and W. E. Cook of this county and John G. Deshler, George W. Sinks and E. K. Stewart of Columbus, who came with him for that purpose.

He was also accompanied by four officers of his regiment, Captains Goldney and Moore, Surgeon Gunsanlus and Lieutenant Williams and by Attorneys George K. Nash and B. H. Booth. On motion of Judge Nash the court excused Coit of pleading to the indictments until his attorneys had an opportunity to examine them.

Didn't Consider a Plot to Rebel.

DES MOINES, Jan. 16.—J. R. Sovereign was seen in reference to the statement attributed to him by The Leader of Des Moines, to the effect that he and E. V. Debs had considered a rebellion against the government at the time of the big railroad strike in Chicago last summer. He denied that he had said that the scheme was considered. He said further that a plan was submitted to Debs himself, and the other strike leaders, the details of which had been partially worked out by two Chicago attorneys whose names he refused to reveal.

Seventy-Five People Killed.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 16.—A fire occurred in the Butte Hardware company's warehouse in which giant powder was stored. The fire department was at work on the fire when an explosion took place, killing 75 people.

FRANCE HAS NO RULER

President Casimir-Perier Quits His High Office.

CRITICISMS IRRITATED HIM.

The Fall of the Ministry and Kindred Matters Made His Position Unpleasant. His Mother, Cabinet Officers and Friends Begged Him Not to Resign.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, has resigned office.

There was no suspicion here that the president contemplated resigning and when the news spread to the clubs, cafes and boulevards there was the greatest excitement manifested.

M. Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier was elected president of the French republic at Versailles on June 27, in succession to President Carnot, who was stabbed to death on Sunday evening,

JEAN CASIMIR-PERIER.

June 24, in the streets of Lyons, by Cesario Santo, an anarchist, who was afterward executed.

As president, M. Casimir-Perier carried out the line of policy which had marked his previous career in public. He stood for the republic against socialists and anarchists.

On Nov. 4 M. Gerault-Richard was sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs for publishing an article in Le Chonard strongly reflecting upon President Casimir-Perier.

On Dec. 23, when a bye-election was held to fill a vacancy in the First constituency of Thirteenth district of Paris, M. Gerault-Richard was put forward as a candidate and after a rebullot was elected.

Shortly afterwards, on Jan. 10, there was a discussion of a heated nature in the chamber of deputies on the question of releasing M. Gerault-Richard from prison in view of his having been elected a member of the chamber of deputies and Premier Dupuy declared that his ministry would resign if his release was voted by the chamber. The premier's threat had the desired effect and the proposal was rejected. But the debate on the motion is said to have affected President Casimir-Perier strongly and he fretted under the criticisms which were showered upon him.

There was another matter which served to irritate President Casimir-Perier considerably, and that was the election, on Dec. 18, of M. Henri Brisson to the presidency of the chamber of deputies in succession to the late M. Burdeau. M. Brisson, it will be remembered, polled the highest number of votes, after M. Casimir-Perier, in the election for a chief magistrate of France, and he was known to be strongly opposed to retaining M. Gerault-Richard in prison and in favor of amnesty for all political crimes. Consequently his re-election, on Jan 8, to the presidency of the chambr of deputies was looked upon in many quarters as being a decided rebuff to President Casimir-Perier, and it was intimated that the fall of the cabinet would follow, and there were persons who even hinted that the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and the election, possibly, of M. Brisson to the presidency might be the eventual outcome of the government's fight to keep M. Gerault-Richard in prison for criticising the president of the republic in the public press.

In his inaugural address in the chamber of deputies on Dec. 20, M. Brisson made an excellent speech, and one which was well received by the occupants of the Republican benches. After thanking the chamber for the honor upon him and eulogizing his predecessor, M. Brisson dwelt at length upon the fact that the progress made by the republic was due, in a great measure, if not entirely, to liberty of discussion. This was the keynote to his policy, and, it will be seen, it was directly in opposition not only to the view of the government but to the policy of President Casimir-Perier himself.

An official note has been issued announcing the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and forecasting the ideas he intends to develop in his farewell address to the chamber of deputies. The note says that in the eyes of the president the vote which overthrew the cabinet was only a secondary incident of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. M. Casimir-Perier had hoped that the president of the republic, who is deprived of the means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and the political confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He had also hoped that those who, despite himself, had placed him in a position where he was unable to defend himself would have undertaken the defense of the first magistrate.

All the members of the cabinet from Prime Minister Dupuy down and M. Challemel-Lacour and M. Spuller exhausted every argument to induce M. Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. As M. Dupuy and Spuller were leaving the palace of the Elysee together they met in the corridor the president's mother, who is 80 years old. They begged her to entreat her son to remain in office and she promised that she would do her utmost. It is stated that the interview between mother and son was very affecting. Nevertheless, M. Casimir-Perier sent a letter to M. Dupuy informing him that his decision was irrevocable.

They Roasted Chauncey Depew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was roundly denounced at a meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city and vicinity in the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern. The denunciation was for the stigma the doctor had cast on ministers by a recent interview wherein he defended the action of his railroad in withdrawing the half rate privileges from clergymen.

Fined Under the Blue Laws.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Jan. 16.—The first conviction under the blue laws was made here by Justice Smith, who fined Jacob Heinrich, a barber, on three counts for conducting a secular business on Sunday, laboring on the same and exposing goods for sale. Heinrich was arrested on complaint of Rev. Mr. Breaker.

McMillan and Burrows Elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—United States Senator McMillan has been re-elected by the legislature in joint session, receiving an unanimous vote. Julius C. Burrows received all the votes for short term senator except that of Donovan of Day (Dem.).

Thurston Elected Senator.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—John M. Thurston has been elected United States senator.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Incipient Rioting Occurring In Brooklyn Between Police and Strikers.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 16.—The second day of the big trolley strike was not characterized by much excitement. There were many little clashes between the police and the strikers but nothing of a serious nature in the way of a riot occurred. Up to noon today everything was comparatively quiet. After that hour, however, the strikers let themselves out a trifle and the police had some difficulty in keeping the great crowds under restraint. The necessity of patrolling so extensive a territory has become a matter of concern to the police officials and it is thought now that outside aid may have to be called upon before the strike is ended.

The chief trouble has occurred at the Atlantic Avenue companies' barns at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Five or six thousand strikers and sympathizers had gathered at this point, and although the car was surrounded by a police guard it was found impossible to proceed until the mounted squad was ordered out. Other small riots afterward occurred.

SOCIETY FAVORITES KILLED.

The Sad Death of Broker Whitridge and Wife In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The death of Broker Thomas Whitridge and wife, who were killed by falling from a fireman's ladder while escaping from the second story of a burning house while trying to escape, was one of the saddest fatalities that has occurred in Baltimore.

Mr. Whitridge was a son of Mr. John A. Whitridge, with whom he was connected in banking and brokerage. His wife was Miss Bessie Shoemaker, youngest daughter of Mrs. Samuel Shoemaker. Whitridge was a governor of the Bachelors' Monday Cotillion club. He and Mrs. Whitridge were leaders in Baltimore society. They were married only last April and were beginning life with every condition of happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge were awakened to find the house filled with smoke and escape by ordinary means was apparently cut off. They were too much excited to obey the injunctions of the firemen and the result was the death of both.

Found Guilty and Fined.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 16.—In the United States court C. T. Shields, Willard Diehn, E. Winfield Lukens, Charles T. Dollmer, J. C. Newell, Mrs. J. C. Newell, Irving Chambers, F. S. Fouse, R. J. Ruby and T. C. Hughes, all of Philadelphia, composing the Fraternity and Financial Co-Operation company, were found guilty and fined $100 each and costs for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Most of these people are said to be in Europe now. They operated Wheeling, what was called short term insurance.

Farmers Want Better Representation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The executive committee of the National Farmers' Alliance has held a long session at the Sherman House. Resolutions were adopted declaring that as the farmers are the most numerous class in the country, and have suffered from legislation unfriendly to the agricultural interests, the farmers should elect their pro rata share of the legislators of the country.

Will Cause International Dispute.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 16.—The Alaskan News, published at Juneau City, makes the sensational prediction that Takon inlet and the head of Lynn canal will become famous the world over as affording grounds for fierce international dispute between Great Britain and the United States and a cause of arbitration by the European powers to determine which country shall hold possession of it.

Will First Investigate Frauds.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.—The house of representatives, by a vote of 58 to 41, adopted the Democratic resolution providing for the postponement of the counting and publishing of the vote for governor until an investigation can be made of charges of fraud in the election. The resolution was adopted by the senate several days ago.

Sage Suit on Trial Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The work of securing a jury to try for the third time the case of William L. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages, resulting from the Norcross bomb explosion, has been completed before Judge Patterson of the supreme court. Ex-Judge Noah Davis opened the case for the plaintiff.

Superintendent Byrnes Retained.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Mayor Strong has asked Superintendent Byrnes to remain at the head of the police department of this city. The mayor has sent a letter to the superintendent, referring to his long and honorable service, and the probability of legislation at Albany which will necessitate changes in the department.

Theater Fire In Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Fire broke out in the interior of the stage of the Stadt theater while preparations were being made for the charity ball and spread so rapidly that all the decorations were destroyed and the theater gutted. The Deutscher club rooms, in the same building, were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $55,000; partly insured.

Has Returned True Bills.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—The United States grand jury has returned true bills against Hamilton Armstrong and chief of police, Kate Dryer, matron of the city jail, and Denks Mullens, president of the fire and police board, on a charge of embezzling and opening letters addressed to Sadie W. Likens, while she was employed as police matron.

Rolling Mills to Resume.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 16.—It was announced that the Delaware rolling mills, which have been idle since last March, will resume operations next Monday, as will also the American sheetiron mill, which shut down four weeks ago. The two plants employ about 250 men.

Wolcott Pretty Sure of It.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—Both branches will meet in joint session today, and the indications point to the re-election of Wolcott for United States senator on the first ballot.

Two Women Drowned.

HARDIN, Ills., Jan. 16.—While crossing the Mississippi river on the ice at the Calhoun clubhouse, Miss Ida Trembling and Miss Mollie Rodgers broke through the ice and were drowned.

Lord Brassey Becomes Governor.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lord Brassey has accepted the governorship of Victoria, Australia, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Duke of Argyll fainted at a public meeting in Glasgow.

Port Deposit, Md., is in danger of being flooded from an ice gorge.

Atlanta has a Lexow investigation.

Thomas J. Beckwith killed his wife and suicided at Elkhart, Ind.

A suit instituted in 1890 was decided in the Chicago courts, invalidating a Thomson-Houston dynamite patent.

Two mothers and their daughters, near Douglass, Ga., fought with sticks and knives and several deaths may result.

William H. Lefferts was held in $5,000 bail at New York, on charges of forgery.

Baron Bouffry, at Buda Pest, formed a new cabinet for Hungary.

Sixteen anarchists were placed on trial at Liege, Belgium, charged with being connected in the dynamite outrages at that place early in 1894.

School Report.

Whole No. in attendance. Average attendance.

TEACHERS.	Room	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Visitors
Allie Lloyd	1	19	29	48	15	24	39	1
Annie Beynon	2	19	33	52	18	27	45	0
Myra Richardson	3	25	17	42	22	14	36	0
Maggie Shenkle	4	27	23	50	24	21	45	2
Annie Jones	5	27	28	55	19	24	43	0
T. L. Gibson	6	22	24	46	20	20	40	0

Following is a list of the pupils who were present every day during the month:

Room No. 1. Aline O'Hara, Mabel Jones, Ethel Weakland, Gussie Owens, Gertrude Isenberg, Maggie Davis, Effie Ludwig, Katie Apel, Florence Apel, Hortense Bender, Robbie James, Ira Tibbott, Russell Thomas, Roy Fredricks, Dolph Myers.

Room No. 2. Annie Port, Ethel Thomas, Carlotta Luttringer, Emma Tibbott, Alma James, Edna Barker, Louise Blair, Maggie Evans, Byron Davis, Arthur Cresswell, Alfred Isenberg, Don Connell, David Davis, Bennie Davis, Albert Meisel, Oline Denny, Grace Denny, Annie Tibbott, Nettie James, Lizzie James, Mildred Owens, Annie Borkey, Margaret Connell, Ruth Squiers, Vera Williams, Bennie Luttringer, Butler Williams, Fannie Thomas, Oscar Weaklen.

Class Leaders:—A class, Annie Tibbott; B class, Emma Tibbott.

Room No. 3.—Elmer Davis Harvey Rodgers, Ralph Davis, Richie Owens, Alonzo Cresswell, Waldo Squiers, Harvey Tibbott, Allan Barker, Danny James, Hugh Evans, Butler Good, Fearon Ludwig, John Ferguson, Mabel Gant, Mildred Shoemaker, Mary Grace Blair, Rose Crouse, Mildred Eberly, Eva Garman, Ella Tibbott, Agnes Connell, Theela Shoemaker.

Class Leaders:—A class, Alonzo Cresswell, Eva Garman; B class, John Ferguson.

Room No. 4.—Anna Duncan, Clara James, Hattie Brown, Martina Luttringer, Lida Davison, Addie Meisel, Emma Craver, Mollie James, Maud Folsom, Minerva Empfield, Clara White, Fannie Lloyd, Emma Evans, May Jones, Jesse Evans, Emmett Weaklen, Frank Gates, Jesse Davis, Irvin Good, Eddie Shoemaker, Joseph Davis, Dannie Thomas, Bertie Connell, Walter Apel, Charles O'Hara, Walter O'Hara, Gideon Downey.

Class Leaders:—A class, Minerva Empfield; B class, Anna Duncan, Martina Luttringer.

Room No. 5.—Minerva Huber, Lizzie Ludwig, Florence Evans, Edith Barker, Blanche Gaint, June Davis, Gertie Ferguson, Clifford Jones, Walter Jones, Frank Borkey, Alvie Evans, Philip Crouse, Nellie Lloyd, Ethel Shields, Mamie Thompson, Eveline Parrish, Pearl Kruis, Sibbie Shields, Harry Connell, Arthur Evans, Harry Huber, David Ludwig, Frank White.

Class Leaders:—A class, Florence Evans; B class, David Ludwig.

Room No. 6.—Chas. Hasson, Carl McKenrick, Walter Perry, Eddie Jones, Harry Willer, Peter Ludwig, Chas Evans, Ollie Davis, Edwin Craver, Jesse Ferguson, Elmer Davis, Herbie Evans, Ollie Connell, Ada Jones, Minnie Kirschner, Nellie Davis, Annie Tibbott, Emily Davis, Flore Stiles, Jennie Empfield, Bessie Evans.

Class Leaders:—A class, Walter Perry; B class, Annie Tibbott; C class, Herbie Evans.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 36 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.50 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

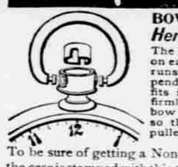
For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Non-pull-out



BOWS. *Here's the Idea:* The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendent (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the famous Boss Filled Case makers.

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BONANZA to AGENTS both sexes. Write now SAMPLES FREE to A. SCOTT, New York City

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EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

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◆◆◆ Healthful?

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The Patriot is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the 50 most Democratic newspapers in the State and the only one printed at the State Capital. The official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the Associated Press Associations, aided by its own correspondents.

The Patriot is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and to an enemy of corrupt combinations. It is fearless in fight for the right; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

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The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. **The Patriot** will have special reporter, will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

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The Patriot is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Free to the Unemployed.—It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Want Column for other Wants. Address

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It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly renew the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing names of Called Shoers, from whom purchased, for trial, offered this winter at wholesale prices.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

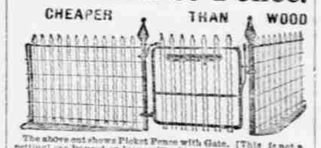
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

Steel Picket Fence.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This is not a netting] as used on Iron or Wood Posts. When ordering state Fence, give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE-ESCAPES. Color of Boxes and Railings. Rivets and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all Kinds of WIRE WORK.

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Main Street, Near Post Office

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NOTICE. We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.

H. B. NOEL,
JOHN EBIE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.

Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

DR. MORITZ SALM

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty —Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years Professor and Lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned a fame as an author and authority on subjects pertaining to his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, December 3 and 31, 1894; January 28, February 25, March 25, April 22, May 20, June 17, July 15, August 12, September 9, October 7, November 4, December 2 and 30, 1895, till 3 p. m.

THE CAPITAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot.

Tuesdays, December 4, 1894; January 1 and 29, February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31, 1895.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY DR. SALM.

A Case of Deafness of Over 25 Years, Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.

For 25 years or more my hearing has been bad, my left ear almost deaf. I have been under Dr. Salm's treatment for the past five months and my hearing has been very greatly improved, in fact the change has been remarkable. I am still under treatment and hope for an entire cure. Gratefully,

ISAAC FERGUSON.

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 19, 1894.

On account of the very vague explanation of the above, I give the history of the case in detail. About 25 years ago Mr. Ferguson, in consequence of catarrh, became so hard of hearing in his left ear that the same would not have been there at all for the act not serving it and home. The right ear is also hard again with the totally new ear set. So as to go ahead for 30 years, to become worse and worse, and it took on me very loud talking for him to understand you. Now, after five months' treatment, he can hear again with the totally new ear set. So as I am not troubled any more with deafness and even whispers again and his right ear is almost as good as any good ear might be. Friends who know him will testify to the correctness of my statement.

DR. M. SALM.

Felt Like Dying Rather Than to Stand the Agony Much Longer, But Was Cured By Dr. Salm.

For five years I have had kidney, stomach and liver trouble. The fearful pains in my back and bladder I had during that time made me often wish for death. I could hardly work, sleep or rest, and had to get regularly every night one or two men to hold me. Could hardly eat and when I tried a doctor regarding it made me ill, and after four or five years I gave up and had failed to cure me. I thought it was about time to die. Some of my friends advised me to go to Dr. Salm as they had been cured by his wonderful treatment. So many had taken his treatment and got cured, I made up my mind to go and see. I have taken his treatment now for six months and can truly say it has cured me. I would advise all my friends to go to this eminent doctor to get cured, after other physicians fail.

Yours gratefully,

ELIAS ZERFOSS.

Somerset, Pa.

Given Eye Sight and Relieved of Ten Years of Suffering by Dr. Salm.

For over 12 years my eyesight has been failing me, and recently they refused to work. The eye-ball, keeping the same in a very painful. In and out of the house, I had to have the eye bandaged for days. As the result of the pain, I was totally blind, and the right one was affected in some way rapidly. I got myself to the care of Dr. Salm, and to day I can see perfectly. I am not troubled any more with pain, and they grow in their normal condition. The sight of the right eye has improved 100 per cent. I am wonderfully pleased with the result.

Coburn, Pa. JACOB KREBS.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have suffered with inward trouble and all trouble all my life, but am happy to know Dr. Salm has entirely cured me.

DENNIS DUNNIGAN.

Manorville, Pa., July 17, 1894.

Catarrh and Lung Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For nearly 5 years I have had a bad case of trouble and catarrh. I was treated by one of our best physicians but grew worse and worse, until I was recommended to Dr. Salm by one of his patients with whom he had a similar trouble. I despaired of ever being cured again, I left so badly. To-day I am glad that I put myself under the treat